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# THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Tuesday March 5 1985

23p

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## Bloody horror of Lebanese killing fields

From Julie Flint in Beirut, south Lebanon

THE ISRAELI soldier spun the young Shiite around and killed him in the genitalia. Another soldier turned his face away and said: "Oh shit. Oh shit. I don't like this any more than you. But I'm young and I want to get out of Lebanon alive."

It was mid-morning when we drove into the Israeli ambush. Halfway down a small hillside just inside Israel's new frontier in south Lebanon.

For the past several miles, villagers had been warning us that Israeli troops had closed the road and we were moving slowly, looking for a roadblock.

When we finally saw the Israelis, we were level with them: two lying in the grass, lining up grenade launchers, two others, in the middle of the road, screaming "stop."

We got out of the car with our hands up and were made to park beside the Israeli hideout, the only building in sight for miles and miles. Then we were ordered inside because "the terrorists are just down the road. This was a counter-ambush and we would just have to sit it out. Maybe you are terrorists. They use women and children."

The Israeli soldiers - six men on foot patrol - never asked if we were journalists and we never told them: Israeli has banned Beirut journalists from visiting the occupied South and journalists from Israel go where the Israeli army takes them.

The patrol commander was Gidi, an 18-year-old, who more concerned about his own safety than ours. He considered the Israeli army a "mistake" and shot with delight when he shot someone. But, a medic who sat with us and three others, including an Englishman, whose names we never learned.

They all hated Lebanon. "Lebanon," Gidi said, "is a hole. These day patrols are bad enough, but it's worse at night: there's no one but us and the terrorists."

We had been waiting for about an hour when the first car came down the hill. Gidi shouted for it to stop. It didn't. Instead, a door opened slowly. The Israeli leaped into the road and pointed their grenade launchers. The car stopped. Out came three young men, pale and nervous. Gidi said: "terrorists." We relaxed.

The Israelis herded the three into a corner of one of the two rooms in the unshaded farm building, where they tied their hands with plastic-covered wire, pulled tight until it cut. "Name? Mother's name? Father's name? Where were you born? When? Who opened the door? Who?"

Having radioed this information back to base, the soldiers returned to their vigil. Suddenly, pandemonium erupted. The Shiites' car had been searched and weapons found: three sub-machine-guns, two hand-guns, and a rocket-propelled grenade.

"You see," yelled Gidi, "terrorists. Terrorists. What did we tell you?"

Yorkshire and S. Wales to be picketed after hard line on sackings • Investment barred at pits hit by guerrilla action

## Scottish and Kent miners continue fight

By John Ardill, Labour Correspondent

Scottish and Kent miners decided yesterday to continue their strike into its second year in an attempt to win an amnesty for colleagues sacked by the National Coal Board for industrial and criminal offences over the past 12 months during the national pits strike.

Men from the two coalfields are to picket collieries in Yorkshire and South Wales where union leaders joined those in other areas yesterday in agreeing to follow the decision of Sunday's national delegates conference, and march back to work today with hands playing and flags flying.

A number of Yorkshire branches are expected to stay out, including the 1,300-strong Armthorpe branch, which voted overwhelmingly last night to continue the strike until local sacked men were reinstated. They will mount a mass picket at Markham Main colliery today to stop deputies going to work.

The threat of continuing battles over individual sackings as well as colliery closures was underlined yesterday when 100 working miners walked out at Kiveton Park in South Yorkshire over the dismissal of a 32-year-old miner, Mr Trevor Wilson, following his conviction for an offence outside a working miner's house - an offence committed before Mr Wilson himself abandoned the strike.

The NCB remains adamant that there will be no general amnesty for offenders, although the reinstatement of men involved in minor offences is being left to the discretion of area managers.

At the NCB's annual conference in London, Mr Wilson was dismissed for "conducting a strike" and "conducting a strike" - two offences which carry a maximum penalty of 12 months' imprisonment.

In Scotland, where a delegate conference voted by a 74 majority to stay out until Friday, 200 men went back to work yesterday, and the NCB claimed that more than half its NUM workforce of 12,300 had returned. Nationally, 1,000 went back, the board said.

The NCB's Scottish area director, Mr Albert Wheeler, confirmed that he had no intention of reinstating any of Scotland's 180 sacked miners, or of reviewing individual cases. All had been involved in



As the defeated miners return to work, a four-page Guardian report examines the course of the strike. The bitter battle that ended an era, pages 15 to 18

will be on their throats," he said, on Channel 4 news last night.

"We'll have to fight and encourage others. The miners of Cortonwood a year ago this week called upon the miners of Kent to come and stand with them. I'm now appealing directly to the miners of Cortonwood in Yorkshire and the rest of the British coalfield: it's time you reciprocated."

The Kent president, Mr Malcolm Pitt said after the area meeting, attended by over 1,600 miners, that he believed "this is a battle that we can win in Kent. I do not think that we will find ourselves out on our own."

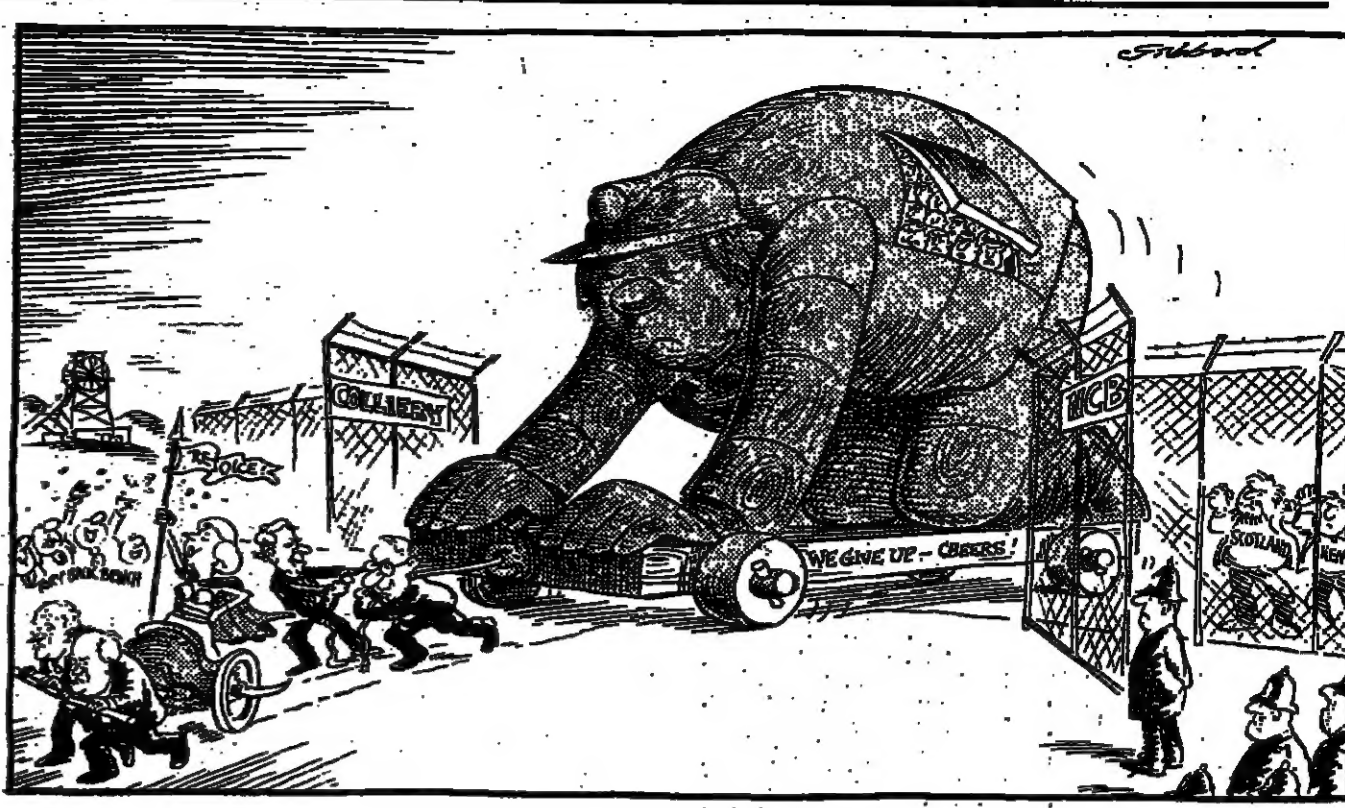
A Kent NCB spokesman said the sackings were a "firm commitment" and the decisions had not been taken lightly. Of Kent's three pits, Snowdown is threatened with closure, and two of the five faces at Tilmannstone have become unworkable due to geological problems during the stoppage.

NUM leaders in a number of areas are seeking meetings with the Coal Board to discuss the sackings. North Derbyshire NCB says it has already reinstated 41 of the 125 men sacked. The director, Mr Ken Moss said if a man was convicted for taking a few knobs of coal on his pay roll and who is warm, I would not have any hesitation in taking him back.

In neighbouring Staffordshire the area director, Mr John Northard said all sackings were for serious breaches, and would remain in force. Keith Harper writes: Leaders of the NUM executive will meet in Sheffield on Thursday to consider their next moves. Mr Peter Heathfield, the general secretary, said yesterday that the NUM would discuss how it could be maintained.

The NUM executive will review the current position on the sackings being sought for all sacked miners. The feeling last night was that in spite of the hard line being adopted nationally, local management will look kindly on individual cases, and eventually most miners will be reinstated.

One of the main issues on Thursday's agenda will be the overtime ban, imposed in November 1983 in pursuit of the union's pay claim. Few NUM leaders last night thought that the ban will be called off. Mr Heathfield said that there was no shortage of ideas on how to keep pressure on the board, and the NUM was by no means defeated.



## Walker relentless about amnesty

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

The Government yesterday maintained its remorseless pressure on the defeated miners with a clear declaration that there will be no new investment in pits where returning strikers keep up some form of guerrilla warfare against the coal board.

Moreover, the Energy Secretary, Mr Peter Walker, made it equally clear that the coal board would have the absolute right to decide who it takes back on its pay roll and who it decides to dismiss.

That was always the employer's right throughout the country, he told the Commons. It was up to aggrieved miners to take their case to an industrial tribunal if they felt they had been unfairly dismissed.

Both declarations are clearly designed to minimise the impact of Mr Scargill's declaration on Sunday that the struggle against pit closures

would continue even though the strike was officially over. Whitehall spokesman insisted that the Government had no intention of playing games with Mr Scargill along these lines. There had to be a full return to normal working before pits were allocated the substantial sums available for new investment.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said on ITN that there would be no amnesty for strikers who had been convicted of serious crimes during the dispute. But he called for a common-sense approach in which the majority of dismissed miners would get their jobs back because they were guilty of extremely petty offences.

This did not entirely please Mr Dennis Skinner, the MP for Bolsover, who declared in the Commons that he did not care what Mr Kinnock had said - what he wanted an absolute amnesty.



Peter Walker - NCB decides on jobs

Mr Kinnock insisted he did not expect to see any kind of disruption or guerrilla tactics in the pits. People who worked underground were too responsible to jeopardise themselves and their fellow-workers by disruptive action, he told ITN.

Mr Walker, delivering a statement in the Commons, went out of his way to avoid saying anything which might

be interpreted as triumphalism in the light of the collapse of the strike.

He only let himself go when Mr Tony Benn rose to declare that, without goodwill, there was no hope for the mining industry. Despite the expenditure of about £5 billion and the employment of the full apparatus of the State, Mr Benn said the Government had totally failed to win the support of a majority of miners.

Mr Walker was merciless in his reply. He told Mr Benn that there was no one for whom he had less respect, since his record as energy secretary had demonstrated that he had invested less and done less for the miners than any other minister in that post.

"His record is appalling towards the miners," said Mr Walker. But there remained some ambiguity about Mr Walker's commitment to the deal between the coal board

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## Bridge report 'covers subversion definition'

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

The report by Lord Bridge into telephone tapping will cover the definition of subversion used in authorising interceptions, according to Government sources.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, last night wrote to the Prime Minister to say that her inquiry into the use of the Security Commission, excluded interceptions which took place without the authorisation of the Home Secretary, and therefore it failed to fulfil the promise given in the Commons that the classification of subversion would be covered.

He said that Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, had said that the inquiry would cover interceptions outside the criteria laid down for the operation of the security service, SIS, but that Mrs Thatcher had failed to repeat the assurance in a letter to Mr Kinnock last week.

There was no return letter from Downing Street last night, but Government sources said they expected Lord Bridge's report - which is likely to arrive in Downing Street today - to cover fully the question of subversion.

The inquiry was set up to report on allegations made in a Channel 4 documentary by Ms Cathy Massiter, a former security service employee, that prominent trade unionists and Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament officials had been subject to telephone tapping outside the guidelines.

In his letter, Mr Kinnock said that Mrs Thatcher had failed to go as far as Mr Kinnock had hoped. He was guaranteeing that the inquiry would consider the question of whether named individuals were justifiably considered subversive.

But the indications last night were that Lord Bridge had been told to provide a report which would effectively clear up the specific charges made in the documentary.

Opposition MPs were sceptical last night, however, since it has been firmly stated by Mr Brittan that he will neither confirm nor deny SIS action in respect of one individual, following the practice of his predecessors.

What is clear is that the Government has no intention of postponing tomorrow's second reading debate on the interception of Communications Bill, which would set up

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## Man to face blast charge

From Paul Johnson in Belfast

Police in Northern Ireland said last night that a man would appear in court today charged in connection with the IRA mortar bomb attack on Newry police station in which nine officers, two of them women, were killed.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary refused to name the man, detail the charge he is to face or reveal the court where he is to appear. It is believed that he comes from the South Down area. In the 24 hours after last Thursday's assault on the town centre police station, about 20 down men were detained in police operations centred on South Down and South Armagh.

Most of them are still being held for questioning at Gough Barracks, Armagh.

Hard orders review of RUC protection, back page

## Teachers face fines as attitudes harden

By Andrew Monear, Education Staff

Solihull education authority will today impose a £2-a-lesson penalty on teachers who refuse to cover for absent staff as part of their campaign of disruption in schools.

The pay dispute worsened yesterday, with more teachers joining selective strikes. Members of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers in the Isle of Wight boycotted work on the new 16-plus GCSE examination due to be introduced next year.

There were also indications that the 78,000 college lecturers will soon be in dispute, as their hopes of negotiating a pay and structure package fade.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and

Higher Education yesterday prepared a ballot paper for its members, seeking support for no-over action and a strict work-to-hours campaign.

The threat of action follows the intervention of the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, which has been seen as ruling out a settlement this year on the NATFEE proposals for restoration of salary levels and structure changes to help staff trapped on lower grades and part-time teachers.

The conflict in schools gathered pace as the second largest teaching union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, yesterday called on members in 10 areas to start selective "guerrilla" strikes designed to cause maximum chaos.

The union aims to stage

Turn to back page, col. 7

## Benefits may get US stamp

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher has instructed ministers to seek to make Britain's social security system and small business policy like those in President Reagan's America.

Fresh back from her visit to Washington, she is understood to have called her principal departmental ministers to Downing Street last week, to instruct them over lunch in the principles she has in mind. High on the list is a plan to the supplementary benefit payment specifically to the needs of individuals, along the lines of President Reagan's food stamps.

There is apparently no question of introducing a food stamp system of paying out unemployment and supplementary benefit to the needy in this country. But it is now almost certain that the allocation of funds to families for specific purchases - particularly carpets, furniture and clothing - will be issued in the form of vouchers.

There have been many complaints that some families receiving payments for the purchase of things like a new bed or carpet, have been drawing the money from supplementary benefit and spending it on something else. Popular myth has it that such payments are often used to buy television sets.

It now seems likely that the purchase of a bed will be ensured by issuing a voucher rather than cash. Recipients will have to present the voucher to an authorised furniture dealer for encashment.

Ministers insist that money amounting to billions of pounds is involved.

## New heart for girl, 5



BROOKE MATTHEWS (above) aged five, became the youngest person to receive a new heart and lungs yesterday, in an operation at London's Harefield Hospital.

Brooke from Australia, was last night reported to be making good progress in the intensive care unit. She was given the heart and lungs of a three-year-old child in a 4½-hour operation by Mr Magdi Yacoub.

Last December, Brooke's father, Robert, took up a hamburger bar in Melbourne, Australia, after learning she had only months to live. He was caught with his £1,700 haul, but a wheat farmer donated £15,000 to pay for the operation in Britain.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Backing for bid

HOUSE of Fraser, the Harrods store group, is backing a £615 million takeover bid by one of Egypt's leading business families. Back page; Financial Notebook, page 20; Shopping for Harrods, page 21.

### Pact pressure

THE Asian defence pact was close to collapse last night as the US and Australia stepped up pressure on New Zealand to rethink its anti-nuclear policy. Back page.

### School closures

THE Government is losing patience with local authorities which cannot reach political agreement on school closures. Education Guardian, page 8.

### For sake of arts

AS Britain sinks deeper into cultural austerity, the arts in France and Germany are thriving under increased spending. Culture clubbed, page 13.

### Oil jobs claim

BP claims 11,500 jobs will be created if it wins approval to develop its Wythe Farm oil field in Dorset. Page 20.

### Genschler snub

THE West German Foreign Minister, Hans Dietrich Genscher, received a cool reception in Moscow when he sought to dispel mistrust on disarmament. Page 6.

### Chelsea riots

ROYAL Chelsea fans held up play twice, invading the pitch and making seats and wooden stakes at mounted police, as the London side went down 3-2 (5-2 on aggregate) to Sunderland in the MIB Cup semi-final second leg. Report page 28.

### Police liaison

A PROPOSAL to allow the Metropolitan police special branch and anti-terrorist squad to work more closely together is being considered at Scotland Yard. Page 4.

### The weather

MAINLY dry and sunny. Details back page.



"They'd refused to take me back so I might as well tell you the wages are delivered to the colliery office every Friday morning at 11.30..."







## Cash-hit Guys in charges plan for treatment

Mr Simon Hughes: scheme to ease £1m deficit

By Andrew Vetch  
Medical Correspondent

Health authorities would pay for sending patients to Guy's Hospital, London, under a radical plan for solving its cash crisis put to the Health Minister, Mr Kenneth Clarke, yesterday.

Charges ranging from more than £5,000 for a kidney transplant and a year's treatment, to £1,000 for a heart pacemaker form part of a package to ease the hospital's £1 million deficit suggested by seven Guy's specialists and their Liberal MP Mr Simon Hughes.

They said the Minister was sympathetic to the idea of a trial starting in the next financial year and a decision is expected soon.

The hospital's cardiac surgery unit faces a four month closure because it has treated more than its quota of patients at an extra cost to the local health authority of £272,000 this year.

The budget for pacemakers is due to run out in six months and the kidney unit has been told it will have to make good a £500,000 deficit.

Both Lewisham and the South-east Thames regional health authority face deficits of more than £1 million this financial year, and will lose more next year because of Government spending cuts.

"An almighty crisis will come this year," said the head of Guy's kidney unit, Dr Chisholm Ogg. "We have gone as far as we can with efficiency savings. The only way we can save money now is by allowing patients to die."

Professor Cyril Chantler, head of the kidney unit, said: "Where a district does not have a service and it decides to send a patient to Guy's, it will have to send the money with the patient."

The arrangement would in general apply to districts outside the South-east. About 30 per cent of adults sent to Guy's for cardiac surgery come from other regions.

"We are willing to enter the hard commercial world," said the chairman of Guy's medical committee, Dr Hugh Saxton. "If the rates we charge are attractive, we will survive."

The plan will be bitterly opposed by health authorities which will have to foot the bill, and specialists in other hospitals who had hoped to set up local cardiac and kidney units.

## Warning of further decline in face of new clamp-down

# £19bn needed to right council house defects

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

It will cost £19 billion to repair defects which have been discovered in council houses in England, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday after the publication of the first of its series of investigations.

Mr John Donnelly, the AMA's Labour housing chairman, said that councils could tackle the problem over five years if the Government allowed them to return to spending levels permitted before 1979.

He warned, however, that ministers were preparing a further clamp-down, and predicted that they would announce a new housing investment moratorium in April. The result would be a further decline of housing stock, and an even more expensive repair bill.

The latest AMA defects report covers older council housing built mostly between 1920 and 1960 using traditional construction methods. It finds that £9 billion needs to be spent to counteract wear and tear and to bring standards up to date.

This is in addition to the £5 billion which the AMA had previously estimated to be necessary to remedy defects in low-rise housing built in the 1940s and 1950s using non-traditional construction techniques, such as steel frames or reinforced concrete.

On top of this, the AMA believes a further £5 billion will be needed to cope with the medium and high-rise flats of the 1960s and 1970s.

The AMA points out that the Government has become aware of the need for emergency work on tower blocks and other industrialised housing.

The distribution of resources to cope with emergency work on tower blocks and other industrialised housing means, however, that even less money is available to cope with routine modernisation of older, traditional stock.

Mr Donnelly said that there are 450,000 of these traditional council houses in England, which are in metropolitan areas. The average cost of putting them back into good shape is £20,000 each.

At the moment, local authorities are being forced by the Government to make impossible choices as to how to spend their money and, whilst having to concentrate on the tower blocks that are in danger of crumbling around them, other housing is being drastically affected," Mr Donnelly said.

From a traditionally built housing stock of 11,500, Manchester can repair only 300 a year because of financial restrictions. At the present rate of progress Birmingham is going to take 622 years to modernise its stock.

The AMA study follows a report from the Building Employers' Confederation last week which suggested that £20 billion would have to be spent to repair private sector housing. The AMA believes that a more accurate figure for the private sector would be £25 billion. This would produce a total of £44 billion which needs to be spent on British housing.

It is estimated that each extra £500 million spent on housing investment every year would produce 65,000 extra jobs in the construction industry, with ripple effects into employment in other sectors.

Mr Donnelly pointed out that within the public sector the Government was allowing about £1.2 billion a year to be spent on modernisation. If this sum was increased to £3.8 billion, the public sector problem would be solved in five years. This was no more in real terms than had been spent in 1979/80.

Mr Donnelly said that a complete branch meeting cycle of five to seven years could be accepted and candidates' credentials checked, and a further branch meeting cycle for balloting. It is impossible to complete the process before the conference.

Mr Bassett, who is chairman of the TUC economic committee, is expected to stay on as general secretary until early next year and to remain on the TUC general council until September next year.

One candidate, Mr Tom Burdison, the Northern region secretary of the union, has jumped the gun by declaring his nomination by the area committee within hours of Mr Bassett's announcement. There are expected to be two other main contenders, Mr David Warburton and Mr John Edwards, both national officers.

The union rule-book requires a nomination period embracing

the period between the annual conference and the next annual conference. Mr Bassett's announcement at last month's executive meeting was a nomination period embracing

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## Police press for wider powers to confiscate profits of crime

By Malcolm Dean

The police are pressing the Home Office to provide courts with wider powers to confiscate property than was proposed in the Hodgson report on the profits of crime, published last year.

The report recommended that confiscation should be restricted to the proceeds of an offence of which a defendant had been convicted or asked to have taken into account. Courts in Australia and the United States have wider powers in certain categories of crimes—drug smuggling, corruption, and racketeering—and are able to confiscate property where there is only a presumption that it has been obtained illegally.

Home Office ministers have indicated their intention of introducing early legislation, although this may mean a private member's bill with Home Office backing because of a crowded legislative calendar for the next session of Parliament. A criminal justice bill is not expected until the 1986-87 session.

The 50 recommendations of the committee, which was chaired by Sir Derek Hodgson, a High Court judge, and brought together by the Howard League and included a Home Office observer, are being discussed at Whitehall by officials from the Home Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department, and Customs and Excise.

The committee was set up after a crown court order for the forfeiture of £750,000 profits from drugs in the Operation Julie case was quashed "with considerable regret" by the Lord Chancellor, who ruled that the courts had no power to make such an order.

The Hodgson report did not intend to replace the fine. To some extent, illicit activity is already penalised by fines without having to go through the complicated investigation of establishing an offender's assets. Fines for trafficking in drugs are unlimited.

In offences involving more than £100,000 of drugs the report recommended the burden of proof should be reversed to require the defendant to show that assets acquired after the first proved offence were legitimately obtained, but it drew the line at confiscating property which the police could not prove had been stolen.

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## Wedding ring 'helped trap pilot who dumped dead wife in lake'

Peter Hogg, accompanied by a friend, Mrs Rosemary Steele, enters the court yesterday, to stand trial for the murder of his wife

An airline pilot, Peter Hogg, overlooked two key factors when he dumped his wife's body in West Witter, Cambridge, after allegedly strangling her in the Old Bailey heard yesterday.

Nonetheless, her corpse was only discovered over seven years after the alleged killing, during a search for a missing French student.

Hogg organised the disposal of his wife's body with "clinical efficiency and skill," said Mr Anthony Hacking, QC, prosecuting. But he overlooked two things which led to her identification — he wrapped her in plastic sheets containing the name and address of a Guildford firm, and forgot to remove her wedding ring.

The court heard that Hogg strangled his air hostess wife, Margaret, during a row about her lover in October, 1978.

Captain Hogg, aged 56, of Mead Road, Cranleigh, Surrey, wife's body in the boot. Also in the car was an inflatable dinghy and a concrete block with a hole in it.

Assuming everyone would think he was spending the night at Taunton, he drove 325 miles north to West Water, arriving at midnight.

He inflated the dinghy, put in the body, a parcel of blood-stained clothing, and the concrete block, and rowed out to the middle of the lake. He attached the body and parcel to the concrete with rope and wire, then tipped "the macabre bundle" into the lake.

He drove through the night to Taunton — a round trip of 100 miles — collected David for his half-term holiday, and returned to Cranleigh.

Three days after the body was found in January, 1984, police arrested Hogg on suspicion of murder.

The trial was adjourned until today.

## Banned MI5 film goes on sale

By Gareth Parry

VIDEO cassette recordings of the banned Channel 4 television documentary on MI5 allegedly illegal surveillance methods will go on sale today.

They are being marketed by the millionaire entrepreneur, Mr Richard Branson, who said yesterday that he had decided to publish the film "because the public most definitely has a right to see it."

Around 7,500 copies of the cassette, which will sell at £10.99, were produced over the weekend, after Mr Branson was given a private viewing.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority banned the film two weeks ago, because it believed it to be in breach of the Official Secrets Act.

30/30 Vision, the producers, have already had the film shown at three cinemas in London, including the Brighton. The 50-minute programme alleges, among others, that the NUM president, Mr Arthur Scargill, and its vice president, Mr Mick McGahey, have had their telephones tapped.

Mr Branson said yesterday he regarded the allegations as "completely believable."

"We are not the kind of people who want to break the Official Secrets Act. But if anybody is so stupid as to prosecute us, we would use as a platform for our defence the same one Clive Ponting used," he said.

"Ponting used the interests of the state for his defence. If we were taken to court for leaking this film, we would use the same defence. I have taken legal advice and at the end of the day, we would be acquitted."

"I found the film a little worrying. It was very well balanced in my view. It showed that MI5 has gone a bit far on certain occasions. The public most definitely has a right to see this film."

The Attorney-General, Sir Michael Havers, is to be asked in the Commons on March 16 whether there are to be any prosecutions following the production of the film, which centred on allegations by a former MI5 agent, Ms Cathy Massiter.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, recognises that in Liverpool, where he suffered a disputed points defeat over the council's budget last year, his local government policies will be fought most bitterly and cunningly.

Today he is to speak in the city on local government finance, the obligations and responsibilities of rate-capped authorities, and the perils that councillors face if they do not comply. And on Thursday, when Labour-run authorities throughout Britain put a united front in defence of jobs and services, he will set up camp in Liverpool.

Mr Tony Benn, Mr Dennis Skinner, and, possibly, Mr Arthur Scargill are to address the thousands expected to assemble outside, swollen by city council staff obeying union calls for a one-day strike.

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## Former Thatcher aide sues for libel

By Sarah Boseley

Articles in the Sunday Times and the London magazine, Time Out, libelled a former press aide, Mr James Hartley, by linking him with police investigations into the running of a housing association, it was alleged in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Derek Howe, of Dolphin Square, south-west London, was described by Mr Hartley, QC, as a self-employed political consultant who still works part-time at 10 Downing Street for the Conservative Party. Mr Howe is complaining of libel, which appeared in November, 1983. Both written by Mr David Rose, a journalist now employed by the Guardian.

The articles centred on investigations by the Housing

Corporation and the Greater London Council into the management of the Strongbridge Housing Association in N London. The association had received £44 million in funding from the GLC and Hillingdon Borough Council since it was founded in 1973 and by July, 1982, was £900,000 in debt. Mr Howe was a member of the management committee.

Mr Hartley told the court of a telephone call Mr Howe made to the then Conservative prospective parliamentary candidate, Mr Terry Dicks, the chairman of Hillingdon's housing committee. In it, he urged Mr Dicks not to cooperate with the GLC's Labour housing chairman, Mr Tony McBrearty, in pressing for the association's management committee to resign immediately.

In his article in the Sunday

Times, headlined in early editions "Thatcher aide in firing line" and later "PM's assistant accused in housing storm," Mr Hartley said Mr Howe had tried to obstruct the GLC inquiry into the housing association by exerting political pressure on Mr Dicks.

The implication, aided by prominent mention in both articles of a police investigation into the association, was that Mr Howe was involved in serious misconduct, or criminal offences, Mr Hartley alleged.

Mr Howe's counsel alleged that both articles were defamatory and that Times Newspapers, Time Out, and Mr Rose had acted with malice. He told the jury that he would press for appropriate damages.

The case continues.

The case continues.

The case continues.

The case continues.

## Royal chef carried knife

A trainee chef at Buckingham Palace threatened a man with a stick knife to steal £1 Southwark Crown Court heard yesterday.

When arrested, Christopher O'Brien, aged 19, of Polperro, Cornwall, said he was preparing to "But I'm a Queen's chef."

O'Brien, who has since been sacked, admitted carrying an offensive weapon, and pleaded not guilty to robbery, but guilty of theft.

Mr Justin Wogoder, prosecuting, said O'Brien followed a restaurant manager, Mr Patrick Ashe, threatened him twice with "a vicious stick knife" and ran off with £1 Mr Ashe had dropped.

O'Brien, who told police he carried a knife because London was so violent, said he had asked Mr Ashe for directions and the knife flicked open when he accidentally dropped his coat.

The trial continues today.

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## Footballer avoids gaol

Tony Cotton, the Watford goalkeeper, who lied to police to try to cover up an assault he made on a disco doorman more than twice his age, was saved from prison yesterday after his club manager, Mr Graham Taylor, spoke up for him in court.

Cotton, aged 23, was given a suspended four-month gaol sentence and fined £500 by magistrates at Tamworth, Staffordshire. The former Birmingham City player was also ordered to pay £200 compensation to the doorman.

Cotton had admitted at a previous hearing assaulting Mr Paul Kettle, aged 54.

Cotton, the Watford goalkeeper, who lied to police to try to cover up an assault he made on a disco doorman more than twice his age, was saved from prison yesterday after his club manager, Mr Graham Taylor, spoke up for him in court.

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## Parents in race protest start alternative school

Two hundred children yesterday began classes in a makeshift school as a protest against a Bradford headmaster's views on multi-cultural education.

The parents' action group of pupils at Drummond Middle School, who have recruited 20 qualified teachers to take lessons and staff to prepare meals, want Mr Ray Honeyford, aged 51, to be dismissed.

In an article in the rising Salisbury Review magazine, Mr Honeyford said that multi-cultural education held back white pupils. He was later reprimanded by action.

Bradford education authority. The children were taken to the Pakistan community centre in White Abbey Road, Bradford, and the campaign's leader, Jenny Woodward, said: "The authority has neglected its duty and this was the last resort."

"We are determined the headmaster should be sacked. Mr Honeyford has been ordered not to speak about the latest row, but Mr Richard Knight, director of education in Bradford, said: "A meeting has been organised to give us the full implications of what has happened.



## Heseltine juggles figures on siting of music school

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine, ordered his officials to come up with new figures to justify the siting of a new joint defence school of music in Deal and to avoid an embarrassing confrontation with the permanent secretary at the Ministry of Defence, Mr Sir Clive Whitmore, it was revealed yesterday.

Against the advice of his officials Mr Heseltine announced the choice of Deal, the constituency of the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Peter Rees — in a White Paper published last July 18, under the heading "The search for schools".

Four months earlier, Mr Rees had urged Lord Trefgarne, a junior defence minister, to put the school in an old Marine barracks in his constituency. Mr Rees has since said that he may have mentioned the subject to Mr Heseltine.

On July 30, Sir Clive warned Mr Heseltine that in his capacity as the Ministry's accounting officer, he might have to ask the Defence Secretary for a written direction under procedure rarely used in Whitehall.

Treasury regulations say

that, if a minister in charge of a department is contemplating action involving payment which his accounting officer considers would "endanger the requirements of propriety or regularity", the accounting officer should set out his objections in writing.

The procedure enables accounting officers — normally permanent secretaries — to tell Ministers of the financial implications of their decisions. The Minister, in turn, can then decide whether to proceed with the proposed action.

The Ministry said in a statement yesterday: "At the end of July 1984, on the information then available, it looked as if Deal would be more expensive than other sites."

Since ministers wanted to proceed with Deal "for other than financial reasons", it looked as though Sir Clive would need a ministerial direction if the money was to be spent on Deal.

It was then decided to undertake what it describes as a "further investment appraisal". This has now been completed and shows that, on the information now available,

Deal is "slightly cheaper," according to the Ministry.

However, the Ministry is refusing to reveal the cost of setting up the new music school in Deal.

A proposal to amalgamate the three existing military schools of music was originally put by Mr Clive Ponting, the former Ministry official acquitted last month of Official Secrets Act charges. He had earlier worked with Lord Rayner, Mrs Thatcher's adviser on Whitehall efficiency.

Possible sites included Knecht Hall in Twickenham — home of the Army School of Music — and Woolwich and Edinburgh. But Mr Ponting chose Eastney, near Portsmouth, which he calculated would be £4.5 million cheaper than the other sites and would lead to net savings of £200,000 a year.

The Ministry said yesterday that the reasons for choosing Deal included the size of the existing establishment there and the unemployment rate which, it said, was higher than in the areas housing the other sites. It is understood that the Ministry has now included in its calculations the money it could make by selling off other sites and buildings.

## Widow died from cold at home

A 2-year-old widow froze to death in her home after a council heating blunder, an inquest heard yesterday.

Workmen disconnected Mrs Edith Donegan's gas fire during routine repairs in her house. But Liverpool City Council failed to supply a temporary replacement and as temperatures dropped to their lowest for six years, she died from hypothermia.

The inquest received a verdict of accidental death but afterwards the victim's daughter Mrs June Shaw said: "I am disgusted with the way the council handled this. I am convinced my mother would still be alive today if it had been done properly. The family are taking legal advice."

Mrs Donegan was moved into the house in Clifton Road, West Derby, Liverpool, in November although repair work was still completed.

## NHS 'cannot afford' care in community

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

People will have to work for free if Government plans to transfer 100,000 mental patients and elderly people from hospital to the community, it was revealed yesterday.

Mr David Pace, treasurer of the South-West Thames regional health authority said yesterday: "We have a Royal College of Physicians conference in London on priorities in medical care that the hospital service and care in the community could not both be properly funded and staffed within existing constraints."

He said that the labour-intensive nature of community care meant health authorities could not be expected to employ everybody unless they devoted 100 per cent of their budgets to staffing.

The health sector — particularly in London and the Home Counties — had already been squeezed and could not expect to find further reductions.

people could be moved from hospital to the community. But people are going to have to face the fact they are going to have to work for nothing if they are to be adequately staffed," he said.

"We should be talking about people giving up part of their leisure time to look after people in the community," Mr Pace also called for consultants' fees to be "put out to grass". He said a number of them were out of touch with the modern way of running the health service.

He criticised the Government for launching individual initiatives costing about £10 million to try to solve particular problems — such as providing facilities for the mentally handicapped in the community or tackling special problems.

"Although I should not say it all, that happens in the regional health authorities cross out a number of schemes at the top of their lists and apply for extra government aid to do a job they were going to do anyway."



## £27m sports centre

A game of carpet bowls in progress at a sports and recreation centre in Brixton opened by the Greater London Council. The centre, which cost £27 million is expected to host national sporting events as well as providing facilities such as basketball, bowls, archery, swimming, hockey, squash, shooting, and climbing. It can also cater for exhibitions, concerts and other social events. The centre also houses a gymnasium and a sauna.

Picture by Garry Weaver

## Detention centre regimes defended

By a Correspondent

The regimes at Glenochil young offenders institution and at the detention centre for six inmates have died since 1981, are not oppressive, Scotland's chief inspector of prisons, Mr Philip Barry, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

Mr Barry told a news conference that suicide was responsible for only one death — a 17-year-old youth was found dead at the end of last month.

Mr Alistair Thomson, director of the Scottish prison service, said that at the moment there are 160 inmates at the institution, and 170 at the detention centre in Glenochil.

Of the four deaths at the institution, the first was from solvent abuse and was an accident. Out of the three which were caused by hanging, only one was a definite suicide. He left a note.

Mr Thomson added that the detention centre opened in 1980, and since then 20,000 hours of work had been done through its gates. The first death there occurred last August. He said that the inquiry decided it was probably not a suicide case, and was in no way attributable to the regime. The boy was only five days away from his release.

A working party has been set up to look into the deaths, and a public report is expected by August.

Mr Barry, who visited Glenochil last December, said that there was "no evidence of an oppressive regime in either part of the institution." He found that the regimes appeared to be "positive and purposeful." He added: "A number of inmates freely expressed the view that many of the allegations made about the establishment were totally untrue."

Mr Thomson said that on the question of suicide risks, "some are genuine, but there are those who are really using a form of blackmail by opting out by saying that they are going to commit suicide."

He added: "Naturally the staff cannot take any chances. It has been suggested that camera surveillance should be put in the cells, but Mr Thomson said that if an inmate was not suicidal he might become so if watched 24 hours a day."

## Special branch may be linked to terrorist squad

By Gareth Parry

The Metropolitan Police special branch and anti-terrorist squad would share intelligence information and work under the same deputy assistant commissioner, in a proposal being considered by Scotland Yard.

The aim of the police plan is to dissolve inter-departmental rivalry which has grown apace with the increase in terrorist-linked crime within the force's area.

Many police officers in the special branch and C13, the anti-terrorist squad, agree that such a move is long overdue. A burgeoning workload has often greatly stretched both units to work which could easily have been done by either one.

Although the special branch and the anti-terrorist branch now have an excellent rate of detection, their belief that they have often unintentionally been pitted against one another has resulted in reluctance to share information.

In the past, it has not been unusual for an officer from one branch to meet a detective from the other, but they have been unable to communicate at the time because both were working under cover.

The IRA's bombing campaign on mainland Britain in the past decade, together with the activities of other groups,

like the Libyans and the Nigerians, has meant that the special branch and the anti-terrorist squad have increasingly worked together. But the special branch, which was formed as a result of the Irish troubles, considered itself a mentor, while the anti-terrorist branch, born in response to later threats of terrorism, saw itself as the elite.

Cooperation between the special branch and C13 plummeted a few years ago when their respective chiefs refused even to speak to one another. What was described at the time as a clash of personalities, seems to have now been recognised as a symptom of a fundamental operational problem by the Home Office, which will have to approve the plan.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner Colin Newell, currently head of special branch's 400 London officers, has been nominated to lead the teams under the proposals.

He would take control of the 60 C13 anti-terrorist branch men at a time when his own branch is under investigation. A parliamentary select committee is now inquiring into the special branch's counter-subversion methods, with the inhibiting agreement that the committee would not ask, or expect to discover, any operational secrets.

## Council is fined £3,000 after death from scalding

A council was fined £3,000 yesterday after a resident of a hostel for the mentally handicapped died from scalding.

Edward Smith, aged 51, died two months after he was severely scalded while taking a bath. Calder magistrates heard that the immersion heaters were defective and allowed the water to reach up to 98 degrees centigrade, when the recommended maximum was 63, said Mr Michael Cowling, prosecuting for the Health and Safety Executive.

It seemed extraordinary that water could be used at those temperatures, but a member of staff said it had been like it for more than six years, said Mr Cowling, a factory inspector.

Mr Smith was scalded on August 24, but the accident was not reported until November 15, said Mr Cowling.

Calderdale District Council admitted failing to ensure the safety of a hostel resident, and failing to report a major injury accident within seven days.

Mr Michael Roberts a solicitor who pleaded guilty on behalf of the council said new training courses and maintenance systems had been introduced to guard against such an accident.

## Game puzzle

Police are mystified about how thieves stole 140 French partridges, 100 English partridges and 60 pheasants worth more than £2,400 from a farm in West Wymondley, Buckinghamshire, at the weekend. "The birds must have made a lot of noise," said a spokesman for Thames Valley police.

## THE DAY IN POLITICS

### SPENDING

## 'Strategy to destroy jobs'

By Gareth Parry  
Mr Roy Mason, last night condemned the Government's Public Expenditure White Paper as part of a strategy for destroying jobs.

Opposition attack on the White Paper in a debate in the Commons. Mr Hattersley said it had been estimated that more than 100,000 jobs could be lost as a result of the proposals in the paper, which sets out the Government's spending plans, including 50,000 construction and 40,000 in redundancies among teachers.

Turning to the coal dispute, Mr Hattersley said the miners' strike had already cost the country £3.5 billion, but the Government had spent "that money" to ensure that "it had the freedom to destroy jobs in the coal mining industry."

Pointing to the Chancellor, Mr Hattersley said: "We doubt he is saying that the £3.5 billion is a good investment for the nation. Let me ask him, if we can afford £3.5 billion to fight the miners why can't we afford £3.5 billion next year to fight unemployment?"

For the Government, Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, appeared to indicate that there would be no "Scargill tax" on fuel bills to finance the dispute when he recalled the forecasts of fuel industry chairman that price rises would remain in line with inflation.

He confirmed that the cost of the strike was certain to be higher than assumed in the White Paper, which had to be based on the assumption that it would be over by the end of 1984.

Mr Rees firmly rejected an Opposition motion claiming the White Paper would worsen unemployment, inhibit investment and increase fuel and water prices with further attacks on living standards.

He also rejected Tory backbench criticism of Government's insistence that local authorities should not spend capital receipts from housing sales on further house building. A Commons motion tabled by the former Environment Minister, Mr Geoffrey Rippon (C, Hesham), has been signed by 88 MPs, but Mr Rees said the Government did not share the relaxed view about the impact of allowing uncontrolled capital expenditure.

## Walker pressed to ensure amnesty for acquitted miners

### PIT DISPUTE

By Alan Travis  
LABOUR MPs yesterday sought assurances from Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, in the Commons that there would be a full amnesty for those miners acquitted of offences by the courts during the miners' strike.

Mr Walker, in a statement to the Commons, urged all miners, including those in Scotland and Kent, to swiftly return to work. He said it was vital that the coal industry, recovered from the damage of the past 12 months.

He also told MPs that investment in Britain's pits will now have to be reviewed in the aftermath of the year-long miners' strike. The coal industry was now in a state of "considerable insolvency and considerable damage," he declared.

Mr Walker said the Government regretted this "unjustified dispute" which had taken place without a ballot, and had done so much damage to miners' communities and to the coal industry.

"Without this dispute, the industry would have received £300 million of capital investment during the past year; miners' pay would have been substantially above average industrial earnings; a thousand firms would have been persuaded to convert coal export orders would have been obtained; and any miner in a pit facing closure would have been given the opportunity of continuing to work in the industry or of taking advantage of early retirement provisions more generous than those available in any other industry."

The dispute had inflicted heavy damage on the coal industry and on those companies which supplied that industry with plant and machinery.

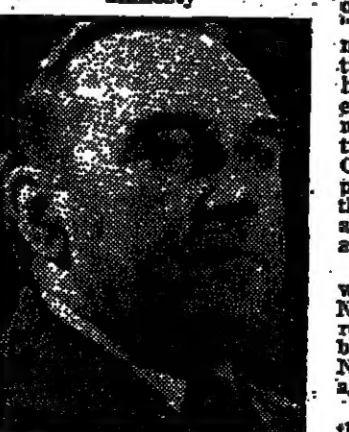
However, I am pleased to tell the House that during the period of this dispute, industry at large was able to obtain the energy supplies it required. There were no power cuts due to the dispute, and there are still nearly 12 million tonnes of coal stocks at Britain's power stations."

He expressed appreciation to all those who had ensured that Britain's energy supplies had continued to be available.

"I believe the country would also like to thank the police who, throughout this dispute, have ensured that organised mob picketing did not deprive people of their freedom to go to their place of work. Sadly, during the dispute, 1,391 police officers have been injured," he said to Labour calls of: "How many miners?"



Mr Skinner (above) and Mr Mason led calls for an amnesty



"It is now vital that the coal industry swiftly returns to normal working and recovers from the damage of the past 12 months. The National Coal Board has stated that obtaining full safety in all pits is their first priority, so that production can be restored."

Mr Stanley Orme, the Shadow Energy Secretary, said that 100,000 NUM members were going back to work after 12 months without a negotiated settlement.

"Does the Secretary of State not agree that the negotiation of a settlement would have been the best way to end this dispute both for the miners and for the industry? If so, why did not the Government accept the proposals from the NUM that they were prepared to sign and implement a full Nacods agreement?"

Mr Orme pointed to a warning yesterday from Nacods that a modified review procedure could not be put into practice until the NUM had been party to that agreement.

He also demanded to know the Government attitude towards the vital issue of safety, particularly in the light of the statement made by the Scottish NCB director that there would be no amnesty in his area.

He also asked Mr Walker to confirm that the cost of the dispute had been independently estimated to be more than £3.5 billion.

"The fortitude and tenacity with which men and women in the coalfields have fought to uphold and defend their communities and jobs have our admiration and support of all those on this side of the House," he said.

Mr Walker replied that the Secretary of State will now find the means to quickly arrive at a negotiated agreement that can be the only way forward for the country and the industry.

Mr Walker replied that it was a great pity that the Opposition had not suggested to the NUM that they accept the Acas proposals put forward last September. He criticised Labour's failure to persuade Mr Scargill to accept a negotiated settlement.

There was a basis for a settlement following the talks between the TUC and the NCB on proposals which included the Nacods agreement.

"As far as the cost is concerned, I can only say it is a complicated position which will have to be carefully examined," Mr Walker declined to comment on the precise figure mentioned by Mr Orme.

He shared the admiration for people motivated by loyalty to their union — "But I also admire those people who, in the normal traditions of the NUM, decided to have a ballot and work throughout the strike."

He added that it is now important to regain lost markets and to restore the unity in the mining areas and the NUM.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said the NUM should now learn that "action based on intimidation would not work, that the board's arrogant and high-handed management" would not work and that the Government's redundancy provisions have to go in to dealing with the economic and social problems of a community affected by pit closure.

Mr Walker replied: "In any decent tradition of dealing with an industrial problem in a civilised way the Government and the coal board should take full credit."

Mr Jonathan Aitken (C, Thanet S) asked about the level of investment that the Government would put into the coal industry.

Mr Walker replied that the industry's investment programme would now have to be reviewed at local level carefully to establish where available funds should go.

"The investment programme of the NCB is something which obviously will have to be reviewed in terms of the investment that will now have to go in to deal with the considerable damage that has been done to plant, machinery and coal face throughout this dispute."

Mr Walker was pressed by Mr Roy Mason (Lab, Barnsley C) on an amnesty for the 1,416 pitmen arrested on the picket line but now "totally acquitted."

The Energy Secretary said that all cases, whether they had been the subject of court cases or not, would be dealt with by the coal board on the actual individual circumstances concerned with each case.

He added: "If the coal board consider that somebody has been involved in physical violence or damage to a coal pit, they will take appropriate action and that person will have all of the protections that are available if any wrongful action is taken by the NCB."

Mr Walker said that acquittal on a particular offence could not guarantee continued employment if in the management's view the person had committed an offence against the interests of the coal board.

He stressed that the normal rights of wrongful dismissal applied. "But, as always, the employers throughout the country must in fact decide whether or not a person is suitable to continue employment in a particular position."

Mr Dennis Skinner (Lab, Bolsover) said: "If the miners' union cannot get an amnesty for all the resistance must continue, the overtime ban won't be taken off and we will carry out war of attrition which will result finally in victory."

Mr Tony Benn (Lab, Chesterfield) said that after spending £5 billion on the dispute and throwing the full apparatus of the state against striking miners, the Government had failed to win the support of a majority of miners for the policies of the cabinet.

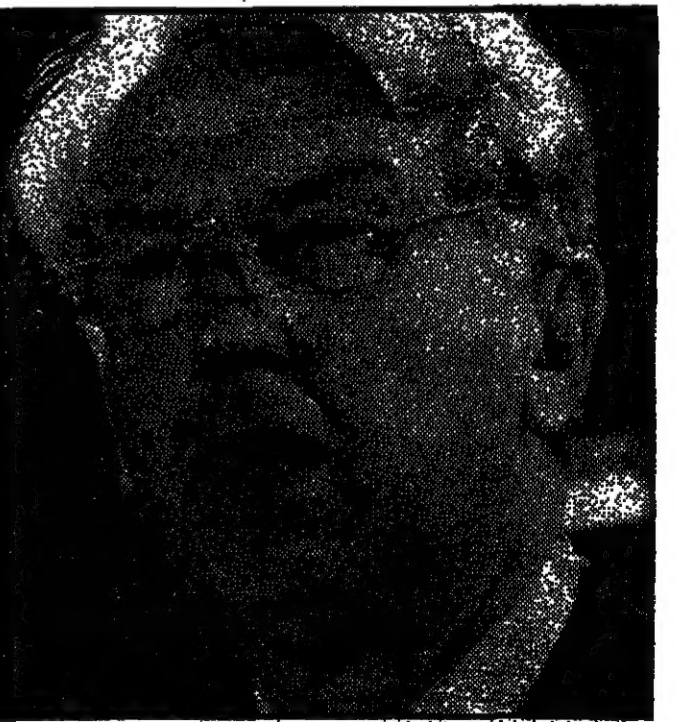
"Without the goodwill that is wholly lacking there is no future for the coal industry," he said. He added that the miners' struggle would be seen as "the turning point in the battle against monetarism and for full employment."

Mr Walker replied that, given Mr Benn's record in the post of Energy Secretary, he had no right to comment.

Asked by Mr Cecil Franks (C, Barrow and Furness) to consider the privatisation of the mining industry, Mr Walker said: "There is no immediate consideration being given as far as privatisation is concerned."

Mr David Neill (Lab, Govan) said: "There is an emergency debate on the refusal to grant an amnesty for miners sacked during the strike. There will be no peace until justice is granted for the 728 miners convicted so far out of 10,000 arrests made," he said.

"Those miners that have served their sentences are now going to be doubly punished."



Mr Walker: 'Swift return to normal working vital'

Mr Walker said that the Government would not continue the overtime ban won't be taken off and we will carry out war of attrition which will result finally in victory."

Mr Walker said that acquittal on a particular offence could not guarantee continued employment if in the management's view the person had committed an offence against the interests of the coal board.

He stressed that the normal rights of wrongful dismissal applied. "But, as always, the employers throughout the country must in fact decide whether or not a person is suitable to continue employment in a particular position."

Mr Walker replied that, given Mr Benn's record in the post of Energy Secretary, he had no right to comment.

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## Gerry, the new hereditary peer, proves something of a mixed blessing for Labour

By our Political Staff

LABOUR leaders in the House of Lords are beginning to regard the arrival of a new hereditary Labour peer, Lord Monkswell, as a mixed blessing.

The Fifth Baron Monkswell, the first person to claim a renounced peerage, has proved impervious to advice from his party managers about the traditions of the Upper House.

Against all advice, he made his maiden speech on the same day that he took his oath, which coincided with the arrival of the TV cameras for the first day of coverage from the House of Lords.

His worst "crime" was to insist on dividing the House to vote against the order renewing the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Although Labour were against it, there is a tradition that the Upper House does not vote against parliamentary orders.

One despairing Opposition source said: "It's like talking to him carefully and you think he's understood. Then he says he's sorry, but he is going ahead anyway."

Lord Monkswell is described by his new-found colleagues as looking as mild as a bank clerk or primary school headmaster. But deep down — inside — they believe there is a rebel who could cause them further problems in the future.

In fact, Lord Monkswell is an active leftist Labour Party member in Manchester, married with three children (a girl, aged nine, and two boys, seven and five — "She is a bit sick because she won't inherit the title") and they live in a recently acquired large old house, having moved up from a semi. He works in the service department of Massey Ferguson, the tractor company, where he is still known around the works as "Gerry."

Lord Monkswell's father, a prominent Labour councillor in the Home Counties, renounced the title. His son, Gerry Collier, also became active in the Labour Party and in 1979 unsuccessfully fought the safe Tory seat of Morecambe and Lunesdale.

Last year, after his father died, Gerry Collier decided to reclaim the title. To do so, he had to go to some lengths to prove the line of inheritance directly through two generations. Labour were delighted when he announced he would be taking his place on the Labour benches. It is not every day they get a new hereditary peer on their side.

Lord Monkswell said: "I felt that the Labour side in the Lords would be right-wing but in practice it was not so much the political complexion but the idea about what they felt the Lords ought to be doing which surprised me."

He discovered that the Lords regarded themselves as a revising chamber for legislation passed by the Commons. "I don't agree with that point of view. While the House of Lords is there, it is our right and duty to consider what is before us on its merits."

Lord Monkswell intends to use his privilege to the full — when he gets time off from work — to put Labour's point of view on civil rights, law, and the constitution, including the abolition of the place to which he now belongs, even if he does cause inconvenience to some of his noble friends.

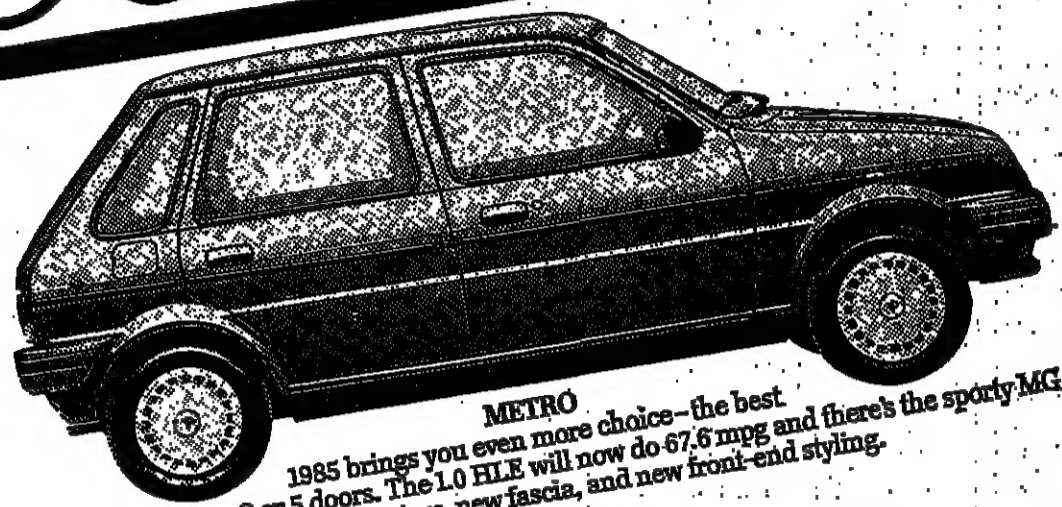


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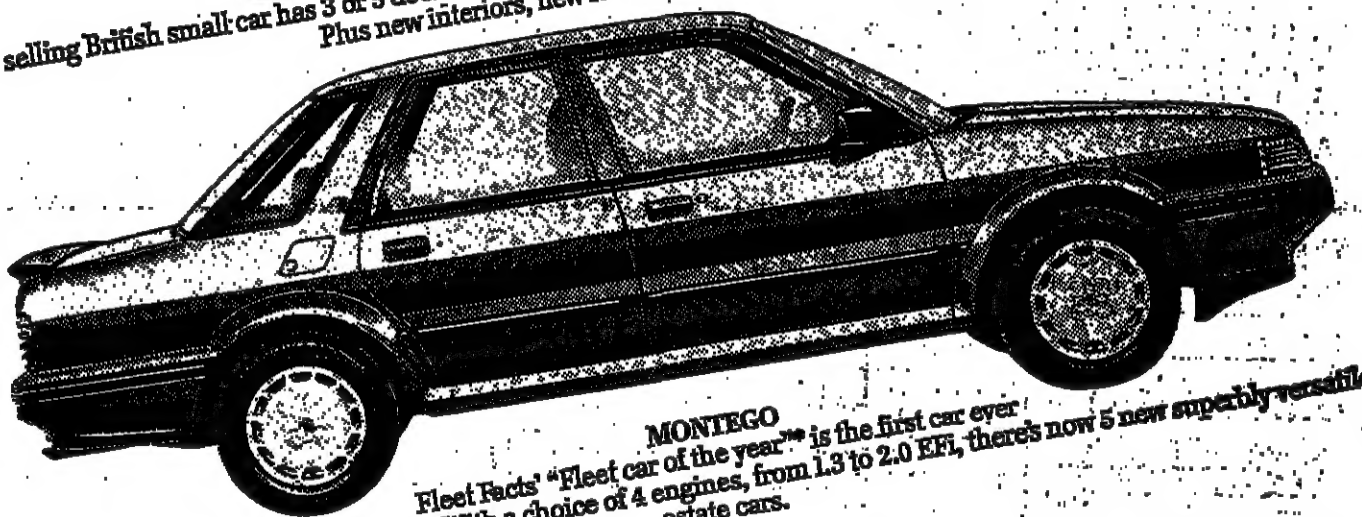
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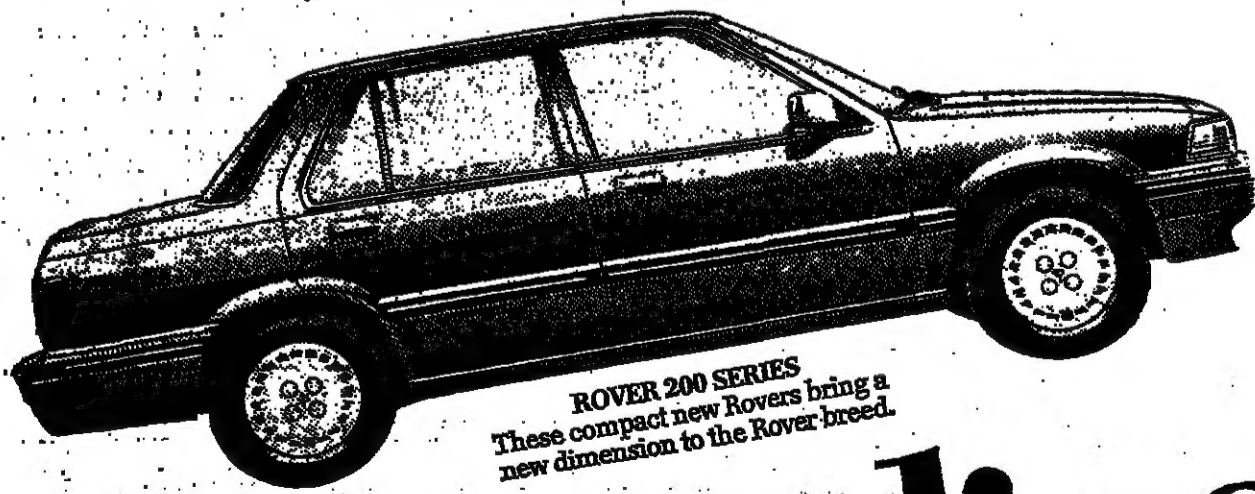
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1985 brings you even more choice—the best selling British small car has 3 or 5 doors. The 1.0 HLE will now do 67.6 mpg and there's the sporty MG models. Plus new interiors, new fascia, and new front-end styling.



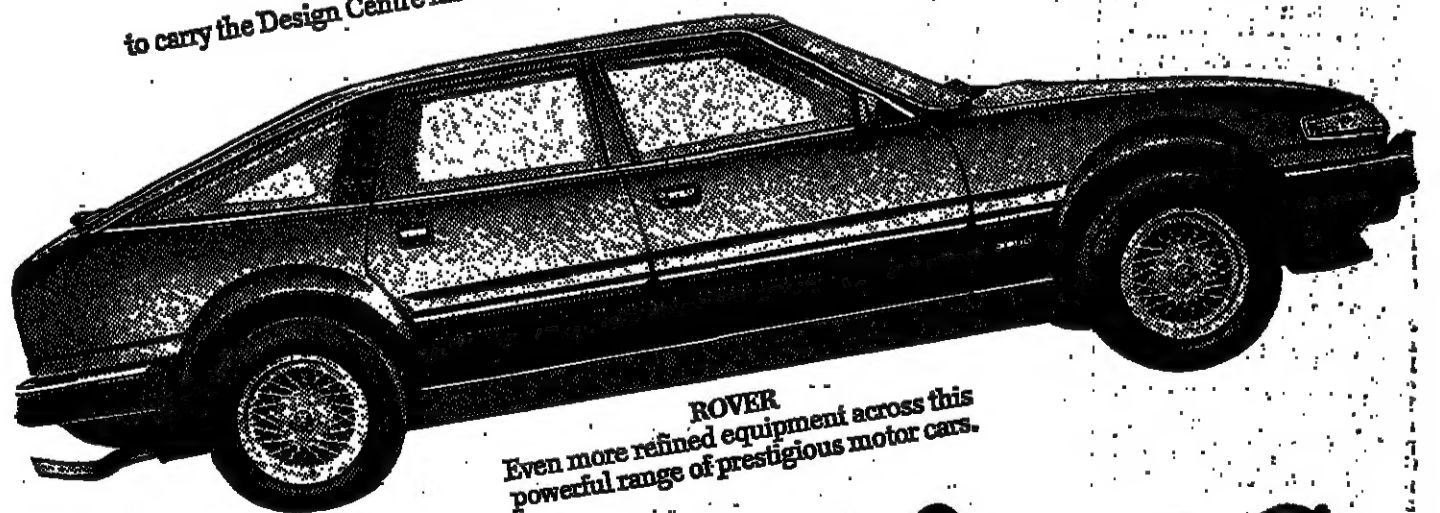
**MAESTRO**  
3 new models for the Maestro range—including the 2 litre fuel-injected MG. Plus new interiors and a wider choice of 5-speed economy.



**MONTEGO**  
Fleet Facts' "Fleet car of the year" is the first car ever to carry the Design Centre label. With a choice of 4 engines, from 1.3 to 2.0 EFI, there's now 5 new superbly versatile estate cars.



**ROVER 200 SERIES**  
These compact new Rovers bring a new dimension to the Rover breed.



**ROVER**  
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Prices on the new '85 models from Austin Rover have just gone up—but your dealer still has stocks of these exciting cars at pre-increase prices. And as if that wasn't value enough, right now your dealer can offer you impressive savings and generous part-exchange allowances even on these low low prices.

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See your Austin Rover dealer now.



From Austin Rover



## Quake toll reaches 124

SANTIAGO: The toll in the earthquake which rocked central Chile rose yesterday to 124 dead and nearly 2,000 injured as reports of the destruction reached Santiago from outlying districts. Most of the casualties were in the capital.

Seven people were still missing yesterday and nearly 5,000 were made homeless in a dozen cities after Chile's worst natural disaster in 15 years. It is feared that the toll will rise.

Some small towns between the capital and the port of Valparaiso lost up to 70 per cent of their houses. Hospitals and other public buildings were evacuated.

The quake shook Santiago for five minutes.

Workers began clearing rubble from Santiago streets, where thousands camped out fearing fresh tremors. New tremors, some strong, were felt throughout Sunday night, but no fresh damage or casualties were reported.

Damage halted production at a division of the state copper company, which produces 30 per cent of the firm's total copper output. Chile's main source of foreign exchange.

Blacked roads and damaged port facilities threatened more economic disruption. But most factories are expected to be back to normal in three days.

President Augusto Pinochet, who interrupted a tour of the south to fly back to Santiago on Sunday night, planned a second visit to the worst-affected areas.

A government spokesman said serious damage was caused to seven major bridges by the earthquake, with the worst in Copiapo in the north, to Valdivia in the south, cities more than 1,000 miles apart.

Chile University's Seismological Institute said the epicentre of the tremor — which measured 7.4 on the Richter scale — was in the Pacific, 25 miles from the resort town of Algarrobo. The coastal cities of Valparaiso and Vina del Mar were among the worst hit.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast yesterday, President Pinochet announced the setting up of a high-ranking committee to coordinate assistance to homeless and restore basic services. He called on Chileans to remain calm. — Reuters/AP.

## \$3.9m fine on company

From Michael Wines in Washington

UNION CARBIDE, still reeling from December's gas disaster in Bhopal, was ordered to pay a fine of \$3.9 million yesterday after failing for four years to disclose evidence that another of its chemicals causes cancer in laboratory animals.

The Environmental Protection Agency said that Union Carbide waited until September 1983 to notify the agency of a 1979 study indicating that diethyl malonate causes skin cancer in laboratory mice.

The agency called the failure a "clear violation" of a 1976 law requiring immediate disclosure of any evidence that a chemical poses a risk.

The company can seek an administrative hearing to contest the fine, which could then be reduced. — Los Angeles Times.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Iraqi raid kills 11

IRAQI planes yesterday attacked an unfinished Iranian nuclear plant and a steel plant, killing at least 11 people, the Iranian news agency, Iran Press, said. The agency said an Exocet missile fired at the nuclear plant at Bushehr, in the northern Gulf, caused some damage but no casualties.

But at least 11 people were killed and 30 wounded in another attack by two Iraqi planes in the area of the steel plant outside Ahvaz. — Reuters.

**Tied up**  
A FRENCH expatriate was sentenced to three years in gaol by a local court for tying his house-boy to a coconut palm for 12 hours. Abidjan sources said yesterday. Serge Pasteret was also fined the equivalent of \$15,000. His wife, who took photographs of the tied-up house-boy, was gaoled for one year and fined \$7,000. The couple said they suspected the boy of robbing them. — Reuters.

Bonn told it could become accomplice in violating treaty • Washington's Geneva bargaining position uncertain

## Gromyko in Star Wars warning to Genscher

from Martin Walker in Moscow

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, told West Germany yesterday that it will become "an accomplice" in violating the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty if it joins in US research into space weapons.

The warning was delivered to the German Foreign Minister, Mr. Genscher, during a brief visit to Moscow. Bonn's European Allies had been given a bare day's notice of the trip which appeared to make little impact on the Kremlin.

A Tass report of the meeting between the two foreign ministers said bluntly that Mr. Genscher: "set forth the old known viewpoint of West Germany on the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe."

Mr. Genscher avoided answering questions which sought to establish whether he shared the Soviet view that progress in the talks would depend on an agreement to limit the US Star Wars project, or whether he hoped that any agreement on medium-range missiles could be reached at Geneva in the absence of progress on space and strategic weapons.

Asked about the recent propaganda campaign in the Soviet media against "revanchist elements" in West Germany, Mr. Genscher said that he had stressed to Mr. Gromyko the importance of Chancellor Kohl's endorsement of the present frontiers in Eastern Europe, and that he had clarified that speech as a statement of good will and good intent.

There was no real explanation in Moscow yesterday for the short notice of Mr. Genscher's flying visit to Moscow. Even some Russian diplomatic officials had heard of his visit from Soviet television news, and even the West German embassy in Moscow seemed unaware of the visit until the day Mr. Genscher caught the plane. At his press conference, Mr. Genscher stressed that Bonn's allies had been informed, and had welcomed his initiative.

Mr. Genscher also told a conference that the time was ripe for a new chapter in East-West relations. "We would like to make a contribution," he said.

Mr. Genscher said that he had clarified his country's support for the US-Soviet talks in Geneva, and suggested that European countries "should not be content with the role of bystanders, and should intervene positively in the East-West role." No country should be excluded from this process, he said.

"Being realistic, we are aware that one will not be able to score great successes overnight," he added. "But what is more important is that these are entirely new talks, different from all disarmament talks in the past in their scope and range."

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Formal talks: The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko (top, right) with his West German counterpart, Mr. Genscher, in Moscow while Mrs Thatcher (above) greets New Zealand's Prime Minister, Mr. Lange in London

## US determined to keep missile talks separate

From Alex Brummer in Washington

The US arms negotiating team will seek in Geneva next week to head off Soviet efforts to hold discussions on strategic and medium-range missiles hostage to the Star Wars project, US officials said yesterday.

"If progress is made in one set of talks, we think we should make that progress," an Administration official said. This rejection of a rigid Soviet linkage of the three sets of Geneva talks came as President Reagan prepared to meet the Italian Prime Minister, Mr. Bettino Craxi, and a high-level Russian delegation today as part of the diplomatic build-up to the new arms negotiation.

With less than a week to go to the Geneva encounter, Washington's bargaining position still remains uncertain, although the team is unified on the ultimate goal of the talks. This has been encapsulated in a fairly lengthy paragraph by Mr. Paul Nitze, the special adviser to the President and the Secretary of State on the talks.

The Nitze statement reads: "For the next 10 years, we should seek a radical reduction in the number and power of existing and planned offensive and defensive forces, including sea-based and land-based nuclear arms."

It adds, in a couple of sentences which particularly appealed to President Reagan, that "this period of transition should lead to the eventual elimination of nuclear arms, both offensive and defensive. A nuclear-free world is an ultimate objective to which we, the Soviet Union, and all other nations can agree."

In more practical terms, officials here are apparently convinced that talks on strategic arms offer the best opportunity for an early breakthrough, but divisions are being reported on the approach to be taken by the former senator, Mr. John Tower, who is in charge of this set of discussions.

While the official arms control community seems convinced that the US should aim for a reduction in the Soviet arsenal of 308 powerful SS-18 strategic missiles, there are disputes about where the opening bid should be made. Some officials want to press for 50 per cent cut in warhead stockpiles of both sides, while hardliners are calling for a 70 per cent reduction in the throw weight — the destructive or lifting power of the Russian rockets.

In the medium-range missile talks, where the US delegation will be led by Mr. Maynard Glittenberg, the US will be looking for a first move from the Russians. The belief is that, until the Russians indicate that they can live with some Pershing-IIs in Europe and find a way of dealing with the British and French deterrents, progress will be stymied.

Inevitably, the media's main focus will be on Star Wars, with both sides taking up seemingly intractable positions. President Reagan will use his talks with Mr. Craxi today to get details of the thinking of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko — in Rome last week — on Star Wars, although officials are clearly worried about Moscow's strong linking of the three sets of talks.

The President will offer Mr. Craxi, like other Western Allies, a share of Star Wars research in the hope that this might lock them into the technology. He will also repeat that the US is only engaged in research.

At the strategic defence talks, the US will point out that it is only following the same path of research into defence systems adopted by the Russians. According to yesterday's edition of Newsweek, the Pentagon has recently concluded that the US will not be capable of deploying even a limited system — to defend MX missile silos, for instance — until 1992-3.

On the other hand, the US believes that the Russian radar system in central Siberia is perfectly sited to defend Soviet SS-18 and SS-19 missiles, a point which Mr. Maynard Glittenberg, the head of the US delegation, is expected to hammer away at in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan will get a chance to hear the Kremlin's views, first hand this week when he meets with Mr. Vladimir Shcherbitsky, a Politburo member, who is in Washington week the end of the Soviet Union's membership of the Soviet Government.

It is noted here that Mr. Shcherbitsky, as Prime Minister of the Russian Republic, is the second highest ranking member of the Soviet Government to visit Washington in 11 years and his presence is seen as evidence of an improving atmosphere between the superpowers, and he talked optimistically on arrival of removing the threat of nuclear war.

## Reagan divides Democrats with MX budget request

From Michael White, in Washington

PRESIDENT Reagan formally asked Congress yesterday to release \$4.5 billion to fund the MX missile building programme and his tactics were proving increasingly successful in dividing those Democrats who still hope to kill off the missile.

At a weekend session of soul-searching about how to restructure the political initiative, 135 Democratic members of the House of Representatives showed themselves particularly fractious on the MX programme. Attention was focused on Mr. Les Aspin, the newly-elected chairman of the House's influential Armed Services Committee, who — several

colleagues have claimed — only got the job on the understanding that he would switch his vote on the missile.

Mr. Aspin's office said that he did no more than promise to reconsider. But the tensions underline the President's success in dividing the Opposition.

The controversial missile, part of the Triad of strategic force modernisation, which also includes the Trident submarine and B-1 bomber programmes, has been savaged by Congress in the past. Last year, Mr. Aspin, a Pentagon "vixen" in Mr. Robert McNamara's days, helped save it with a compromise to finance 21 missiles for 1985.

It is this promissory note

which the President asked approval to cash yesterday. But he also has a 1986 budget request in to approve 45 more of the 10-warhead missiles.

By timing his request to coincide with the opening of the Geneva arms talks, the President is daring Congress to let him down.

Even Democrats are admitting that when the vote comes during the following week the President will get the cash from both houses. But negotiations on the subsequent 45 missiles are almost certain to result in a compromise.

## Nitze confident of progress at Geneva arms control talks

By Hella Pick

Mr. Paul Nitze, the US Administration's senior adviser on arms control, yesterday expressed confidence that the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union — opening on March 12 — "will come to a favourable conclusion before the end of President Reagan's term of office in 1989."

Mr. Nitze, during a satellite press conference from Washington, made no attempt to spell out how far the Geneva negotiations might move towards the Administration's goal of diminishing dependence on offensive nuclear weapons, and persuading the Soviet Union to accept a vital role for defensive space weapons in establishing strategic stability.

The Soviet Union still insists that the Administration must show its Strategic Defence Initiative — the Star Wars

project, Moscow says that the principal goal of the Geneva negotiations is to reach agreement on the demilitarisation of space.

Mr. Nitze contended yesterday that a world no longer dependent on a strategy of deterrence based on mutual assured destruction by nuclear weapons — such as was envisaged by Mr. Reagan — would be a much safer one. In such a world the elimination of all nuclear weapons might be possible. He appealed to the Soviet Union to "collaborate with the US in devising a mix of offensive and defensive arsenals as a step towards that goal."

But he conceded that "it is difficult now to estimate whether the Soviet Union will come to the conclusion that it is in its interest to do this."

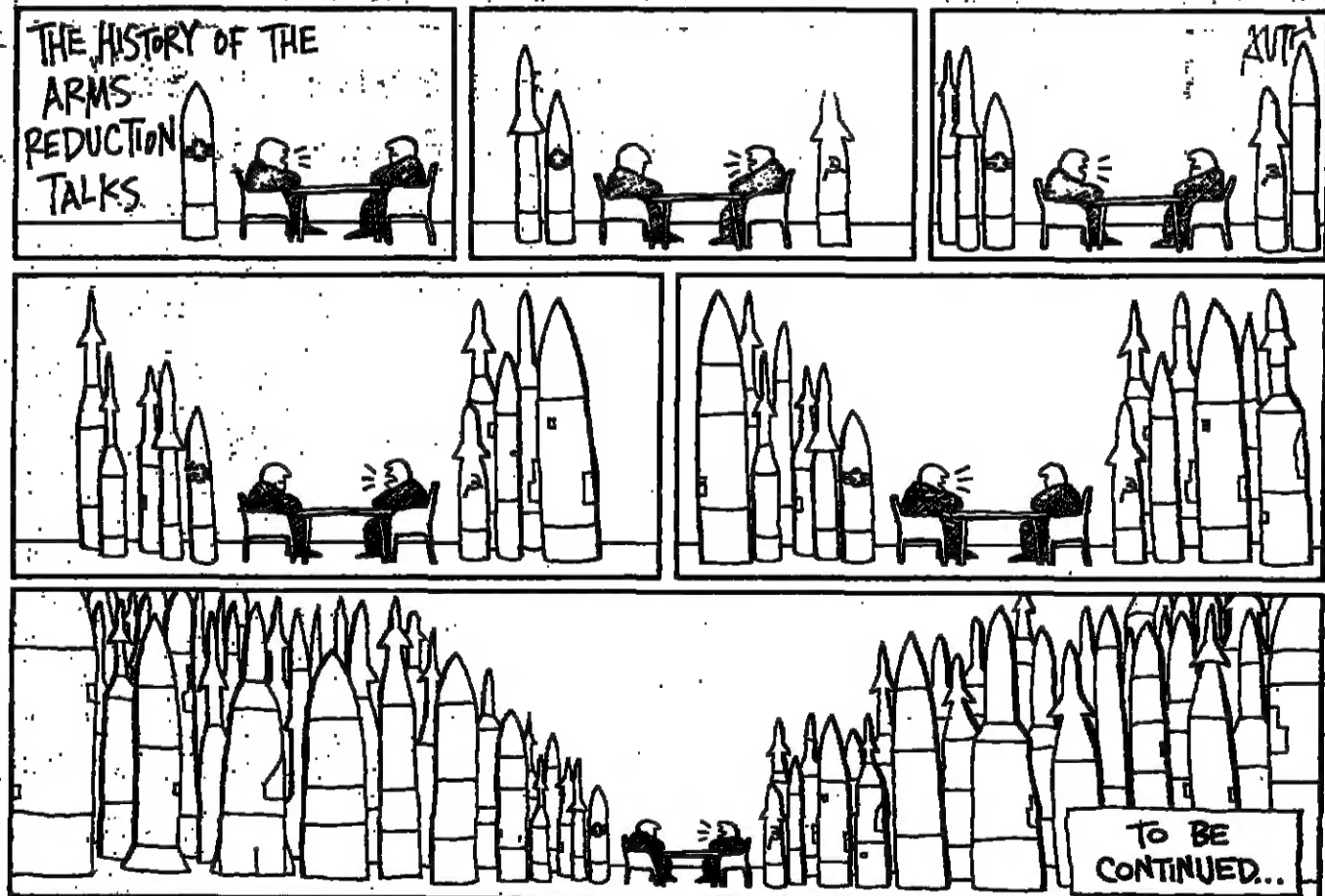
Mr. Nitze was in charge of the Geneva INF talks to limit medium-range nuclear missiles, broken off by the Soviet Union at the end of 1983 when the first deployments of cruise and Pershing II missiles were made in Britain and West Germany.

At the same time, the Soviet Union broke off the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the US in Geneva.

Both sets of negotiations had been marked by profound disagreements inside the US Administration about tactics, and to some extent even about the desirability of achieving any agreement with the Soviet Union.

As the new negotiations approach, Mr. Nitze's task is to try and reconcile the various factions in the Administration. Yesterday he promised that "our negotiations will have a much smoother run than I had feared."

He asserted that this time there were no serious differences.



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### Acid words

THE Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Olof Palme, said yesterday that British industry caused much of the pollution affecting Nordic countries and urged Scandinavia to increase pressure on Britain to act against acid rain. Mr. Palme deplored Britain's refusal to join 20 European countries committed to cutting sulphur emissions by 30 per cent by 1993. — Reuters.

### Wizards

FOUR people, branded "as wizards" were beaten to death and their bodies set alight in a "ritual" black township in South Africa, newspapers said yesterday.

### Out of gaol

TWO JOURNALISTS working for the Los Angeles Guardian have been released after completing one-year prison sentences imposed for "false publication". Their offence was: "speculating about who might be appointed ambassador by the military government which seized power in December, 1983. Of the 11 names they published, 10 were correct." — AP.

### Disallowed

THE US Supreme Court yesterday refused to review the death sentence passed in 1980 on John Wayne Gacy after his conviction for the sex killings of 33 boys. The victims were murdered between 1972 and 1978. — Reuters.

### Going to Plan

BACHELORS in Plan, Spain — a tiny Pyrenean village — will welcome 160 women this week who answered their newspaper advertisement for brides. A town official said yesterday that "we hope this will end their loneliness." Plan is to hold a three-day fiesta to celebrate the event. — Reuters.

### Emigrating

A NUMBER of East German women who occupied West German embassies last year to press for the right to emigrate have already gained exit visas and arrived in West. The Bonn Government said yesterday. No figures were available. — Reuters.

### Torn apart

A GIANT white pointer shark tore a 33-year-old woman in half while her four daughters watched from a beach near Port Lincoln, South Australia, police said yesterday. Professional hunters have been called in to search for the 20-foot long shark. The woman was snorkelling with her husband and a friend in six feet of water. — Reuters.

### Bhopal deaths

At least two people were killed and others seriously injured yesterday when a road bridge in Bhopal collapsed, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. — Reuters.

## British reluctance to back UN Torture Convention dismays European allies

From Iain Guest in Geneva

West European governments are expressing dismay at Britain's apparent reluctance to support an important UN convention that declares torture to be an international crime.

The convention was adopted by the UN General Assembly in December after seven years of drafting committees. Since being opened for signature on February 4, it has been signed by 23 governments, 13 of them from West Europe. Britain, the US, and West Germany have not yet signed.

The convention is seen as an important addition to UN human rights instruments because it contains the principle

of "universal jurisdiction." Known torturers could be arrested in any country, where they could be tried or extradited.

The convention also contains an inspection procedure for investigating complaints. This is seen as essential by human rights groups if the convention is to have teeth.

Efforts are underway at the UN Human Rights Commission here to appoint a special UN "rapporteur" on torture as an interim measure before the convention comes into force.

A report by Amnesty International last April described torture as a "tool of state policy" in 88 countries.

Britain's West European al-

lies were hoping that Britain's delegation at the commission would announce London's signature. Instead, a sign of nature carries no binding obligations but is rather a statement of support.

Diplomats warn that the British position risks damaging Britain's reputation, and giving the impression that London has something to hide.

Some diplomats already assume that Britain is concerned that the convention's inspection procedure could be invoked to exploit the crisis in Northern Ireland. The only alternative objection could be the one favoured by Russian delegates — that any inspection would amount to "inter-

ference" in domestic affairs.

There is speculation here about a possible inter-departmental dispute between the Foreign Office, which favours the signature, and the Home Office, which has doubts about the inspection procedure. According to some sources, the dispute has been discussed in Cabinet.

The UN Torture Convention was finally adopted at the General Assembly in New York on December 10 last year, which is the UN human rights day, after an unsuccessful effort by the Soviet Union to get the inspection machinery taken out of the convention. British delegates were conspicuous for their lack of support for the convention.

## Britons robbed on Palermo holiday bus

From George Armstrong in Rome

Thirty British tourists visiting Sicily as members of a group called the Friends of the Ashmolean Art Collection were robbed by six men who boarded their coach in Palermo on Sunday night.

One tourist who tried to oppose the six bandits, Mr. Owen Frederick Brindley, aged 72, of

Halifax, was shot, the bullet grazing an arm. Some of the others in the group were man-handled and hit with pistols. Mr. Brindley was taken to hospital but last night had rejoined his companions at their Palermo hotel.

The robbery happened after a puppet show. When the tourists boarded the coach for their return to the hotel, the six men also got on and, at pistol point, ordered the driver to

take the coach to a dark and deserted side street. There each of the 30 passengers was stripped of all valuables. Beating to the local press yesterday called "an unprecedented event for Palermo, and one which could compromise the city's image abroad."

Mr. Rino Nicolosi, president of the Sicilian regional government, called on the visitors, bringing them flowers and his apologies. He

also gave the group's leader, on behalf of the region, a cheque for \$4,500.

Another year ago a similar act of robbery took place on the Italian mainland near Pompeii. Tourists returning from a visit to the ruins were leaving in the coach when bandits in another vehicle forced the driver to stop. One passenger tried to seize one of the pistols. He, too, was slightly injured.

## Hot-line on potholes

From Jill Jelliffe in Lisbon

Lisbon City Council has installed an emergency telephone line for one of Portugal's most revered institutions — the pothole. The city has been increasingly troubled by potholes this winter.

Lisbon's streets are usually poorly repaired, but this year they have deteriorated drastically with the winter rain.

People may now ring a special number to call a work crew who will add yet another patch to the street. The pothole has become a household word, a welcome diversion from the depressing topic of the economic recession.

Its importance as a national institution was underlined by the appearance of a pothole in the annual budget. After the budget was presented and approved in parliament the government found that its balance-sheets did not tally. It announced that there was a pothole in the budget and that the unaccounted deficit of an extra 230,000 would be the subject of a specially-formulated amendment.



## Israel denies causing blast

From David Landau in Jerusalem.

ISRAELI defence officials yesterday denied any Israeli involvement in the bombing of the Maarakah mosque.

They conceded privately that their disclaimers may seem unconvincing, but insisted on their veracity — and on Israel's honest embarrassment about the suspicious circumstances surrounding the blast.

The bomb exploded as the Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, was touring villages on the Israeli side of the border and visiting in each of them dire threats of retribution against the Shi'ite guerrillas in south Lebanon.

"We are telling the Shi'ites," said Mr Rabin, "that they have two options: either there is quiet for both sides, which is what we want, or else they will not have quiet either, and their lives will not be worth living."

He said Israel was "delivering this message not by words, but by deeds."

It was intended, apparently, as a reference to the harsh security measures which the Israeli army has been taking against Shi'ite villages near Tyre in recent weeks.

David Hirst, page 18

When reports began coming through of the disaster in Maarakah, Mr Rabin immediately stopped this line of rhetoric. But by then his tough talk had been recorded.

Israel's professed embarrassment and the suspicions against her, are naturally exacerbated by the fact that only on Sunday the Israeli army conducted a harsh search of Maarakah, including the ill-fated mosque, in fruitless pursuit of wanted Shi'ite guerrillas.

After the search had ended, local Shi'ite guerrilla leaders summoned foreign reporters and taunted the Israelis, vowing to carry their guerrilla attacks over the border into Israel itself.

Some of the men who were sought by the Israeli soldiers were reported yesterday to have died in the bomb-blast.

"Nevertheless, despite the coincidences, I assure you we had nothing to do with it," the Defence Ministry spokesman, Mr Mahmoud Shal, said last night.



An Israeli soldier makes a V-sign as his armoured personnel carrier leaves the Shi'ite town of Maarakah. Israeli soldiers stormed the town in the Tyre area at the weekend, shooting one man dead and wounding eight women.

Beirut accuses Jerusalem of 'new massacre'

## Mosque explosion kills 12 Lebanese

From our Correspondent in Beirut

The increasingly dangerous trial of strength between the Israeli army and the south Lebanese resistance fighters took an ugly twist yesterday when a bomb explosion in the Mosque of Maarakah killed 12 people, including two Shi'ite military leaders, and wounded dozens more.

The state radio accused Israel of perpetrating a "new massacre" in the occupied south on the 12th day of its iron fist policy.

President Amin Gemayel also summoned the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to lodge a protest before a debate is resumed on a Lebanese resolution condemning Israel for "inhuman military operations" in south Lebanon. The protest was aimed especially at the US, which has indicated that it will veto any resolution that does not also condemn the Lebanese resistance.

According to French UN troops who patrol the Maarakah area, the heartland of the Lebanese resistance, yesterday's bomb contained 30 pounds of explosive and was placed either in the mosque itself, or on the floor above it.

where leaders of the Shi'ite movement, Amal, were meeting. Amal officials said that the bomb was probably hidden in a piece of furniture or concealed among books.

Whoever is behind this latest attempt to wound the resistance and sap its local support, the attack succeeded in doing what Israeli troops failed to do on Saturday when they stormed Maarakah and its mosque, detaining 17 men. Within 24 hours of the raid, the town's military leader, Khalil Jiradi, and Amal's regional military commander, Mohammad Sa'ad, reappeared in the village. Both men were among yesterday's dead.

In the capital, the Shi'ite leader, Mr Nabih Berri, said that the explosion occurred 10 minutes after the start of Amal's meeting in the mosque. He accused Israel of leaving the bomb before its forces withdrew from Maarakah on Saturday night.

"This is Israel's withdrawal," he said angrily. "This is 'peace for Galilee'. This is what they call a 'good neighbourhood'. They say they want nothing from Lebanon but peace. This is Israel's peace."

Mr Berri said that resistance and "vengeance" would con-

tinue "even if the Israeli destroy the entire country. It is," he said, "a question of principle. This is what they cannot understand... What do they want? We have many problems in Lebanon — more than enough."

The Syrian vice President, Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, is expected here today to try to resolve some of these problems. At the top of his agenda will be Israel's announced withdrawal from the eastern Bekaa valley and the continuing, deepening debate about the absence of political reforms.

A new breakdown of security seemed likely yesterday with renewed artillery duels between Druze and Christian militiamen in the hills east of Beirut and new skirmishes in the Bekaa area south of the capital.

The warring militias are also locked in a heated war of words about which of them shelled Beirut airport on Sunday and again yesterday, forcing a brief closure for the first time in eight months.

Israeli troops stormed the main hospital in Tyre yesterday and beat up its director, hospital officials said. They also seized people queuing to give blood for victims of the Maarakah bomb attack.

## PLO bid to renegotiate agreement with Hussein

From Ian Black in Amman

The fragility of the accord agreed upon last month by Jordan and the PLO was underlined yesterday when two senior Palestinian officials arrived here to try to renegotiate crucial parts of it.

The PLO executive committee, led by Yasser Arafat, is thought to be in the process of forming a new PLO on a joint approach to Middle East peace must be encouraged. The Jordan-PLO accord of February 11 said that any peace agreement should be on the basis of all UN resolutions.

Mr Khalaf, often known as Abu Iyyad, is the deputy leader of Mr Yasser Arafat's Fatah movement and Mr Abbas is a member of the PLO executive committee. Neither took part in the long negotiations which led to the signing of the five-point accord on February 11.

Their unexpected visit here follows three weeks of often angry comment from PLO officials about the precise meaning of the agreement, especially the final clause, which deals with the composition of a joint delegation to negotiate a "peaceful and just settlement of the Middle East crisis."

The most important difference between the two sides is that the text released unilaterally in Amman at the weekend specifically mentions "a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation," while PLO spokesmen say they want a united Arab delegation. Even Mr Arafat,

who has been markedly conciliatory, has said that this remains a point of contention.

Palestinian sources said last night that the two PLO men would be discussing the delegation question and the clause which talks of Palestinian self-determination within the context of the formation of a proposed confederation. The PLO is thought to want a commitment to self-determination without reference to a confederation.

Beneath these specific disagreements lies the broader

Yemen and Syria, and the Palestinian dissidents they support — will never accept PLO officials being absorbed into a joint delegation with moderate pro-Western Jordan.

While some PLO spokesmen, including Mr Khalaf, have been critical, Jordan has spared no effort to emphasise the "historic" importance of the agreement, especially the fact that it has tied the Palestinians to the principle of land for peace and implies recognition of Israel.

Criticism has not been welcome here: Jordanian newspapers have been warned not to publish comments that are too negative. Relations between the two sides were further soured when Jordan issued a text of the pact in defiance of an agreement not to make it public. Officials here say this was done to clarify the accord to the Arab world, but Western diplomats say it was to prevent PLO backsliding the pre-empt any Palestinian attempt to put their own gloss on it.

Arab sources here said that the PLO envoys would also discuss President Hosni Mubarak's peace proposals. The king goes to Egypt tomorrow for talks with Mr Mubarak.

Mr Mubarak, who is shortly to visit Washington, yesterday urged the US and Israel to exploit what he termed the breakthrough Amman accord.

"I see in this move a golden opportunity to achieve peace," he said.

## Barnard in challenge on ancestry

From our Correspondent in Johannesburg

Dr Christian Barnard yesterday challenged Dr Andries Treurnicht, arch-protagonist of "racial purity" and leader of the ultra rightwing Conservative Party, to accept his claim to pure white ancestry by submitting to a medical test.

Dr Barnard agreed to undergo the same test with Dr Treurnicht, although he admitted that he could not claim with certainty to be pure white.

"I certainly couldn't make that claim, even if I wanted to," he wrote in the Rand Daily Mail yesterday. "For one thing, the Barnard clan came out of the Kynsna Forest just before the turn of the century and has been officially classified as white only since then."

Dr Barnard then referred to research by Dr J A Heese in the late 1960s which showed that both Afrikaans and English-speaking whites had Coloured forebears. "It is obvious that we are in a fine old racial stew," Dr Barnard commented.

Dr Barnard believed Andries when he says he is a real white man, but maybe he doesn't know that blood carries genetic markers which come from the white man's side of the test. The funny thing about the test is that it can prove that he is Coloured (just in case he made a mistake) but it can't prove that he is white.

"But a real white man wouldn't worry about things like that. That is why I'd like to ask Andries to put his money where his mouth is and take the test with me."

Dr J A Heese's son, Dr Hans Heese, has added to controversy about who is "pure white" with the pending publication of a book based on research into ancestry of Afrikaners. His research traces the origins of some Afrikaner families to marriages between white men and slave women in the early history of the Cape.

Dr Heese gives a long list of Afrikaners' family names, whose genealogy he says includes evidence of racially mixed marriages. According to Dr Heese, at least 18 MPs in the whites-only House of Assembly have these surnames, among them the chief whip of the Conservative Party, Mr Jan Horn.

In the foreword to his book, Dr Heese quotes from Dr Treurnicht's "credo of an Afrikaner": "Never since the establishment of the (Afrikaner) Bismarck were the Coloured groups allowed into Afrikaner ranks or accepted as part of the white community." "The Heese community stands in contrast to the findings of researchers."

## ANC denies murdering Biko's comrade

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The murder last May by two African National Congress cadres of Ben Langa, former secretary-general of the outlawed South African Students Organisation, yesterday showed all the signs of causing turmoil in black political circles.

The ANC was said at their trial last week by one of the convicted murderers to have ordered the killing, but the ANC denied this at the weekend. It said that the Government had initiated the killing through its security service.

The ANC denial was welcomed by Mr Sam Langa, elder brother of Ben Langa, who said that it put the killing into perspective.

During the trial one of the killers, Sipho Xulu, told the court that he and Clarence Feni had been ordered by an ANC official, known only as Leonard, to eliminate Langa because he had passed on

"false information" to the ANC.

Langa, who was a political comrade of the late Steve Biko, was shot dead at his flat near Marburg, the ANC said. Xulu and Feni were sentenced to death last week by Mr Justice J Kriek. Xulu alleged in court that he had been recruited into the ANC by Langa before the murdered man purportedly earned the organisation's money.

But in a statement after the trial the ANC said: "No ANC guerrillas were ever sent to kill Ben Langa." The ANC insisted that Langa was the victim of discrimination put out by "agents of the Pretoria regime."

In an interview, Mr Sam Langa labelled his brother's murder by the two ANC men as a "shameful misjudgment." He expressed regret that the two men had used a defence which had impugned his brother's political integrity.

Another Langa brother, Mr

Pius Langa, is a lawyer, who once defended Xulu when he was charged in court after unrest at Sobantu township near Marburg. Mr Pius Langa, like Mr Sam Langa, said that Ben Langa's integrity is beyond reproach and that his death "can only delight the enemies of the struggle."

Within two days of the death sentence being imposed on Langa's killers, the administrative secretary of the Transvaal region of the United Democratic Front, Mr Patrick Lephunya, was taken from his Soweto home for three hours by four men, two of whom identified themselves as members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS).

According to Mr Lephunya, the men tried to recruit him and warned that if he did not cooperate they could "frustrate him" and make the ANC believe that he was an informer. The ANC would then order its military wing, Umkhonto we

Six, to execute him as a traitor, they threatened.

NIS has denied that it or any of its agents was involved in the South African Police in Soweto have since asked Mr Lephunya to help them with an investigation into the matter.

A bomb explosion yesterday damaged the offices of the governing National Party in the small Free State town of Kroonstad. No one was hurt.

Kroonstad lies next to the black township of Seeloville, scene of recurring unrest during the past nine months. Several blacks have died and damage to property now runs to tens of thousands of pounds.

Formerly quietest townships in the Free State have become focal points of resistance to rent and service charges increased introduced by new "puppet" township councils, and to the "inferior education" offered blacks by the Department of Education.

## Sudan asks to sell EEC's food aid

From Derek Brown in Brussels

The Sudanese Government wants EEC food intended to ease the plight of around four million starving people, he told instead through local markets.

Its insistence that the food be seen as economic aid to the country rather than emergency relief to the starving has disrupted plans to send 150,000 tonnes of urgently needed supplies.

Talks to resolve the dispute are now under way in Khartoum. Meanwhile, only 3,500 tonnes of food aid from the EEC has been received in the Sudan, whose own famine-hit population has been swollen by around a million Ethiopian and Chadian refugees.

The EEC Commission insists that the food should be distributed where it is most desperately needed: among the indigenous hungry people as well as in the refugee camps.

But the Sudanese authorities look on the supplies as a continuation of the economic subsidy provided by past food aid programmes.

The Khartoum Government has in fact underlined one of the prevailing misconceptions about the EEC's response to famine in Africa. Although a large part of the 150,000 tonnes of promised food is genuinely additional aid, the rest has been supplied and funded through the Community's long

running assistance programmes.

The Sudan, long used to such general aid, is now insisting that the EEC continues to subsidise the Khartoum food market.

The dispute was confirmed yesterday by Britain's Development Minister, Mr Timothy Raison, after talks with the EEC Agriculture Commissioner, Mr Lorenzo Natali.

"There is a difficulty about what the food should be used for. The Commission's view is that the food should be distributed free where it is most needed, whereas the Sudanese believe it is reasonable to sell it on the market," he said.

Mr Raison described the Sudanese argument as "legitimate," being based on the needs of their own people. But the British Government supported the Commission's line, that in present circumstances the food should go where it is most needed.

Britain, which is also contributing to the bilateral section of the general EEC effort, had sent 25,000 tonnes, and had promised another 30,000 tonnes.

The first instalment of British aid had been distributed through the UN High Commission for Refugees, and the World Food Programme. Of the second batch, around 13,000 tonnes would go to refugees, with the destination of the balance yet to be decided, he said.

## Ethiopia rebels free airmen seized on mercy flight

Addis Ababa

Ethiopian rebels yesterday freed five French Air Force crewmen seized along with the plane while on a famine relief mission.

The five airmen were in good health and returned to Addis Ababa yesterday. It was the first time that four medical staff of the French Medecins Sans Frontières (MSF) volunteer

relief organisation were also seized when the Transal cargo, carrying wheat to drought victims in the northern town of Lalibela, was held.

But officials in Paris and an MSF spokesman in Ethiopia said yesterday that no medical workers were on board the plane.

The rebels, thought to belong to the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF), are reported to have seized the

cargo of eight tonnes of wheat, but that could not be confirmed.

Diplomats said Sunday's incident undermined the vulnerability of aid workers to abduction by rebels in the northern province of Wollo, where Lalibela is situated, and in Tigre and Entree provinces. It was the first time rebels have seized any of the Western Air Force planes ferrying food as part of the international relief effort.

But the rebels have attacked

convoy of trucks in the past.

Three helicopter crew were also seized when the Austrian under house arrest at an Asmara hotel for the last 10 days for illegally overflying the country, the French embassy disclosed yesterday. It said negotiations were underway to secure the release of the men, who were ferrying their Dutch helicopter from India to Holland.

— Reuters/AP.

## SA political prisoner tells why he chose freedom

'I hope my comrades will understand', he says after agreeing to forswear all violence

From David Richardson in Kibbutz Ma'ayan Baruch, Upper Galilee

DENIS GOLDBERG, South Africa's longest-serving political prisoner, was released last Thursday, after 22 years in gaol, because of prolonged and high-level Israeli pressure on the South African Government. His case was taken up by his daughter, Hilary, who has lived in this kibbutz on the Lebanese border since 1980.

Among those who intervened on his behalf were the Israeli President, Mr Chaim Herzog, and the former Defence Minister, Mr Moshe Arens. Mr Goldberg was serving a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the South African Government.

Mr Goldberg was freed after agreeing to forswear violence. "I hope my comrades understand why I signed," he said yesterday. "Although I expect they think my timing — so soon after the arrest of the United

Democratic Front leadership — was terrible," Mr Goldberg was made a patron of the UDF.

The imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other prominent black political prisoners who are being held outside Cape Town, refused Pretoria's offer of freedom.

Mr Goldberg acknowledges that he was emotionally weak when he signed. The original offer for conditional release from President P. W. Botha in January "awakened in me a deep yearning to see my family again. Twenty-two years ago I kissed my daughter and son goodnight and walked out of their lives. Also I was not with the political leadership in the Cape — strength is a collective, not an individual thing."

He said that he was urged by his fellow prisoners in the maximum security political section to take the opportunity of leaving prison after 22 years. One told him that "those who have suffered in prison will understand. Those who haven't are not important."

The South African Government's original offer to release the political prisoners in exchange for a renunciation of violence is understood to have followed demands from the US Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, for more substantial gestures of goodwill towards South Africa's black majority.

There was still a possibility of peaceful change in South Africa, Mr Goldberg said, but that was entirely in the hands of the white regime.

"The political realities are such that unless the President includes the blacks and the ANC in the political process, all his actions must achieve the opposite of what he is seeking — the security

of the white people. By holding on to every lever of power and rejecting the blacks' right to participate, he is increasing resentment tremendously."

Mr Goldberg stressed that his own renunciation of violence was a personal act. "Whatever my position as a result of the undertaking," he said, "I understand other people's right to act."

Referring to the school children who have been at the forefront of the recent clashes with the government, he said: "There must come a time when they will find that stones against the institutionalised violence of the state are not enough."

He was encouraged by the apparent unity between parents and their children in the confrontation with the government for better education for black youth. This was absent when the issue first surfaced and erupted into violence in 1976.

Mr Goldberg intends to

travel to London within the next two weeks and hopes to resume his political activities in the ANC.

But he will be walking a tightrope in view of his undertaking not to plan or instigate violence, nor to make himself liable to arrest. "If I can I would like to go back," he said.

He said he was not in a position to judge the critical reports about the ANC which suggest that it was a divided, penetrated, and totalitarian organisation. "The South African security apparatus obviously has an interest in propagating this view," he said, and he acknowledged "that this is an occupational hazard for all exiled political movements."

"As the ANC becomes more successful in South Africa and as an act of leadership begins to emerge there, even if it is underground, such factionalism as there is will become irrelevant," he said.

## Tanaka's ailment spreads to party

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

The condition of Japan's most powerful politician, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, is more serious than originally believed, doctors admitted last night.

Political commentators are posing the question whether the 66-year-old Mr Tanaka will recover sufficiently to resume control of Japanese politics, or whether his influence will go into a decline. A medical bulletin said that the former prime minister, suffering from a cerebral infarction, would need to remain in hospital for another two or three months.

Mr Tanaka, who was prime minister in the early 1970s, entered hospital last Wednesday after suffering what doctors initially said was a mild stroke. Counting as it does when he has a serious challenge to his influence from his own followers in the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's biggest faction, his illness has stirred much speculation about its impact on the unity of his own group and that of the governing party itself.

Scores of journalists are laying siege to the hospital for minutes about Mr Tanaka's condition from doctors, and called it a big corruption trial and sentenced to four years for accepting Lockheed bribes. His appeal is due to be heard later this year, and the case is preparing for a new court battle, and his heavy drinking, may be contributory factors in his ailment.

On February 7, a third of the 119 MPs who owe allegiance to Mr Tanaka launched a "study group" and called it Soseika (creative politics society). But it must have looked more like a destructive force to Japan's most influential political wheeler-dealer. Everyone recognised the Soseika as a cabal to promote the Finance Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, a senior aide who has put his ambitions for power before loyalty to his chief, Mr Tanaka.

This act of treachery is said to have enraged Mr Tanaka. A close aide said that he has seen Mr Tanaka angry many times, but never so much as when he learnt about the creation of this new faction within his faction. This may also have contributed to his heart trouble.

The Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, owes his selection and his second term as party leader to the support of Mr Tanaka. Mr Nakasone is said to be seeking to change the party rules to get a third term, and for this he needs Mr Tanaka with a sound parliamentary faction behind him.

This ambition would be dashed if the kingmaker loses an grip, and there is a realignment of the contending groups within the party. "Only Tanaka has the funds to keep the faction together," one political commentator says. "If something happens to him, it is doomed to break up, and that would be the end of the Liberal Democratic Party."

Mr Takeshita is not the only contender from the Tanaka faction with ambitions to succeed Mr Nakasone. The party's vice-president, Mr Sumitomo Nikaido, was involved last year in an intrigue for the party leadership. He has reportedly been told by Mr Tanaka that he is next in the line for the leadership.

But many of the Finance Minister has openly established a power base to bid for Mr Nakasone's job. While Mr Nakasone is not an impressive figure, and his performance as Finance Minister has not been rated highly even by sympathetic party colleagues, he is regarded as a good Machiavellian with a tactical sense. This may enable him to outwit his benefactor, now disgraced, and to try to hold together his parliamentary army from a hospital bed.

President Ferdinand Marcos yesterday dismissed the Foreign Minister, one of his most outspoken critics, and reprimanded another senior minister in an apparent demonstration that he is again in full control of his government.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Arturo Tolentino, was told by Mr Marcos in an angrily worded letter that "certain positions you have taken and announced publicly were incompatible with those of the Government and myself."

The immediate cause for his dismissal cited by the President was Mr Tolentino's refusal to endorse several presidential appointments to foreign ministry positions and embassy posts abroad.

Mr Tolentino, who took office only last June, is among the most persistent of the President's critics from within his own ruling New Society Movement.

He has often spoke out against the President's decrees-making powers, saying they hinder economic recovery, and his powers to detain people without trial.

The Labour Minister, Mr Blas Ople, also among the few critics in the ruling party, was expelled for saying the Government was heavily dependent on patronage.

Mr Denis Goldberg: Free after 22 years

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THERE ARE two words which local politicians of all parties facing elections this May don't want to hear for the next two months. They are "school closures". But the fact remains that as soon as the newly elected county education committees meet, with a clear run of four years' policy-making ahead of them, many are going to find the crisis of falling rolls in their secondary schools at the top of the agenda.

The figures are stark. The secondary school population has already dropped by 9.5 per cent from its peak, and will be down by a third in 1991. Empty places in the secondary schools reached 800,000 at the end of last year, and will go on rising as the smaller age groups work their way through the system. In the UK as a whole, 31 per cent of secondary schools last year closed up fewer pupils than the 600 regarded by the Inspectorate as the minimum viable size for a comprehensive school. Even allowing for the fact that there are some grammar schools, and 13 to 18 comprehensives, the total of 1,686 schools with fewer than 600 pupils, either of which can arguably function effectively on lower numbers, this still leaves the local authorities with a host of difficult decisions to be taken as soon as the elections are safely over.

What concerns the Government, of course, is money. It is estimated that every 100,000 surplus places taken out of use will save £10 million on running costs, leaving teachers' salaries out of account. On the ground, the savings could be far greater because teachers' salaries cannot be left out of account.

What is happening, says the Association of County Councils, many of whose members face almost insoluble dilemmas over small secondary schools in rural areas, is that unit costs in many secondary schools are rising as extra staff have to be provided to maintain an adequate curriculum. The local authority statistics show quite clearly that costs per secondary pupil have risen quite sharply even in some areas which have cut educational spending over all. The dis-economies of scale are biting hard.

And there are increasing signs that the Government is losing patience, particularly with local authorities who cannot get political agreement on a closure policy. The Labour-controlled London Borough of Newham has been given two months to explain to the DES why it has not agreed a reorganisation policy for its declining secondary schools. Following a report from the district auditor which claimed there was an urgent need for closures. When Sir Keith Joseph put Liverpool under similar pressure, the council, following a re-organisation plan came very quickly from the newly elected Labour administration there.

Many head teachers realise that the answer to falling rolls is to concentrate resources, but they never volunteer their own schools for closure. Maureen O'Connor points to some harsh realities



## For whom the school bell tolls

But the pressure on the local authorities to act is by no means all financial. The HMI report on Northamptonshire's schools last week made the point, yet again, that some schools were becoming too small to be educationally viable. And it is five years since the Briant report, *Falling Rolls in Secondary Schools*, urged local authorities to provide by 1991 the smallest reasonable number of secondary schools and the largest sizes — making allowance for travelling distances and a reasonable provision of space.

But what is too small? The Inspectorate reckons that below the magic figure of 600, schools for 11 to 16 year olds will have too few staff to ensure adequate coverage of the whole curriculum, some departments will be reduced to a single teacher — with disastrous effects on the subject if the teacher is less than adequate — and the availability of senior posts will make it difficult to recruit well-qualified and experienced staff. In a school which falls to four forms of entry, they suggest, there will be a little opportunity to differentiate between children of different ability, and small minority groups of very able or severely disadvantaged children may be neglected because it is too expensive in teacher time to provide for them adequately.

For 13 to 18 schools, the HMI's major report on secondary education indicated that there were signs of educational disintegration below five forms of entry. And on top of all this, HMI believe that a school sixth form should be at least 120 pupils strong and provide a range of

12 to 15 A level subjects — a mere 10 of our small secondary schools can at present only dream about. Theoretically, the solution to the problem of falling rolls is simple. It involves the concentration of resources into fewer units. Some of the big city authorities, which have been hit by population movement as well as the fall in the birth-rate, have done it already. Inner London undertook a major reorganisation of its schools between 1976 and last year as pupil numbers collapsed from 180,300

to 133,138. Altogether 70 London secondary schools were phased out in a massive operation which aroused remarkably little fuss. Manchester has undertaken a similar exercise, and Coventry is doing the same. And according to head teachers, the educational reasons for getting on with the job are multiplying as pressure grows for a reformed secondary curriculum. More science — with the likelihood of the Government asking soon for all pupils to take science subjects up to 16, more craft, de-

sign and technology, a more problem solving approach to the curriculum, more creative subjects, as proposed by the Hargreaves Report on the curriculum for London schools. All imply more space and more expensive hardware for older pupils in areas where specialist teachers are in short supply. The answer lies in fewer, better resourced schools, heads say privately — although they will never volunteer their own school for closure.

Derek Dutton, president of the Secondary Heads' Association, fears that schools will simply not be able to tool up adequately for the task they face between now and the end of the century. "We welcome Government initiatives on the curriculum, but we don't think the resource implications have been fully considered. There is a desperate need for forward planning."

The problem for local politicians lies in selling the idea of another round of secondary reorganisation to a public which obstinately clings to the local school and which tends to believe in any case that small is beautiful. And it is not helped, the local authorities are quick to add, by a DES procedure for approving school closures which is almost always slow and occasionally appears quite arbitrary. If the DES really wants surplus places taken out of commission, then they themselves could speed up the processes of re-organisation, it is suggested.

But the job can be done, says Peter Newsam, ILEA's former education officer, who devised a procedure which saw Inner London's ten divisions through the process without major upset. "We broke the problem down into areas to keep the scale human, and we then devised a procedure which allowed the maximum public discussion, first of the facts, and then of the various options available, including the option of simply doing nothing."

In the end, he reckoned he was able to present options which took public objections into account, and had the advantages of allowing London to phase out some of its oldest and most dilapidated school buildings and — even more significantly — plough back some of the money saved into new facilities for the surviving schools.

In other words, the pill was well enough sugared to allow a major reorganisation to go ahead relatively smoothly, even with all the complications of parental choice, church and single sex schools which exist in inner London. And that is a thought worth pondering during the moratorium on closure discussions leading up to the county elections.



## CAREERS

### Off the shelf

ALL SCHOOL departments lack books these days, and staff responsible for careers and guidance work are no exception. Their heads decide how much of their overstretched capitation can go to the funding and up-dating of a careers library. One teacher reports that he can just get by on the £500 he is allowed, while another in a school of the same size, had to buy a filing cabinet and drawers out of his first annual dose of £100. He can show that he has indeed more than £200 of his own money to enable the work to continue.

The irony is that never before have so many useful books been available. You don't find them in shops though because they go out of date too quickly to make them commercially attractive. Teachers and interested parents usually have to go to the publishers or accredited distributors for the titles they want. Schools' libraries are usually built round a base of a few reliable and necessary reference books, with specialist, slimmer volumes covering specific careers, acquired in response to student demand. Many employers and professional bodies produce lavishly and informative free literature: the Engineering Council, the Chartered Insurance Institute and the Equal Opportunities Commission are particularly good about this. Such material can provide the basis for lessons on the critical appraisal of possible different careers, information-giving and recruitment. Anyone setting up a careers library should consult Elizabeth Summerson's *Careers Information and Careers Libraries*.

Reference books, compendia, courses, guides, etc. Any school with a sixth form needs the Compendium of University Entrance Requirements, published by the University of London. And that is a thought worth pondering during the moratorium on closure discussions leading up to the county elections.

Signposts for Sixth Formers (Edwin H. Cox, Careers Consultants) can be helpful at this stage and in the wider role in helping children learn in all subjects. It is part of the culture of their time, and that is why it joins the oil and the saxophone as another music-making instrument, and one which they see widely used by their heroes and heroines. This is an addition to the school equipment, not a replacement, something which can expand learning. They also need some understanding and confidence with it, for part of the role of education is to help children comprehend and control their own environment. Man must be in control of the technology, of which the computer is part, and one cannot start learning to do that too young.

Helping with career decisions.

Many teachers use the CRAC Guides (Decisions at 15/16+ and Decisions at 18/19+) in guidance lessons and at £2.50, they are a good bargain for those pupils who buy them themselves for the insights they offer in a very readable form. Audrey Segal's recently-revised *Careers and Choices* (Cassell, £17.50) ought to be in any careers library, as should an A-Z of Careers & Jobs (a useful distinction) which is produced by Kogan Page for £3.95. This is a book which is the equivalent of the set of cards which composes a programme called *Signposts* which comes from COIC, the Careers & Occupation Information Centre. Parents and teachers of pupils will particularly value the Penguin, Equal Opportunities, a careers guide; this book, by Marjorie Harris, MSc, Anna Alston, is in its seventh edition.

There is a shortage of guidance material about working at the craft and operative levels. This, no doubt, reflects the current position in industry. There is, however, *Careers and Jobs without O Levels* (The Careers Service, £2.50) as well as *Unqualified Success* (Gabriel) and the COIC production, *Occupations '85*.

Specific careers information. COIC now has only five titles in its Choice of Careers series but there are 43 (at 99p each) in one called *Working In...* the Kogan Page collection of *Careers In...* has 64 titles at £2.50. As an alternative to books there are the question-and-answer *Job Knowledge Indices* which have been produced in card form by the Careers Service Press and as micro software by Careerdata. There is quite a lot of free material about which offers guidance in writing application forms, being interviewed, and so on. Librarians might, however, consider getting *How to Get a Job*, by Marjorie Harris. This is put out by the Institute of Personnel Management. Anyone wanting more information about these and other publications should write (enclosing a sse) to the Education Editor, who will arrange for a member of the NACG to supply it.

Written by Jack Cross, from information supplied by Janice Cook of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.

Does it matter that only a small percentage of computer literate children will get jobs in computing? Richard Fothergill thinks not

## The computer — a part of the culture of our time

"THE NOTION of computer literacy may well turn out to be the most expensive mythical eddying of our era," wrote Kate Waddilove, a lecturer in computing, in *Education Guardian*, February 19. There were jobs in computing for only about two and a half per cent of the year's school-leavers, he argued. Here is the reply from Richard Fothergill, Director of the Microelectronics Education Programme.

IT is misleading to suggest that the introduction of microcomputers into schools is solely to do with children being prepared for later work. That some vocational

training is undertaken, particularly in those subjects which have a strong practical element, is very important as the children taking these subjects will be more familiar with the kind of equipment they will increasingly find in the home and the workplace. It will develop the very necessary personal self-confidence. It is not just the practical skills that are learned, though these are helpful, but the equally important attitudes and development of character and personal attitudes.

Vocational implications are also associated with technological and scientific studies, in both of which the computer as well as associated electronic devices feature

strongly. It is gratifying for those in industry and commerce to see a growing enthusiasm for these aspects of the curriculum, and while not every child can and should specialise in these topics, there is a national need to increase the proportion who do. To ignore the practical value of the microcomputer in developing appropriate skills, approaches, methods of the mind, and learning in these subjects is to omit an instrument that has already proved its classroom value in this field, and incidentally one of the most important tools of modern production and design.

In his discussion of computer studies, Mr Waddilove attacks its vocational value. However, few people claim

that is what it is for, and certainly not that it produces programmers. No one would sensibly claim that O level or even A level geography is the perfect training for a meteorologist, so why must we assume that values below computer studies. The courses are useful in helping children understand (to an appropriate level) the role and value of computing in society and introduces a basic knowledge, just as other school subjects achieve similar knowledge. Incidentally, few modern courses in this subject pay much attention to programming techniques.

So why is the microcomputer necessary a part of the equipment of an up-to-date school? Two aspects, of-ice work and technological and scientific studies have al-

ready been mentioned. But it is its value in bringing new dimensions and possibilities to learning that has really excited teachers. Experiences, explorations and explanations that were not possible before have become available to enlarge the learning, thinking and conceptualising of children.

Consider the primary maths teacher using turtle graphics and the Logo language and seeing the more rapid and deep understanding of shape, angle and distance that children acquire. Talk to the English teacher about the immense benefits to creative writing that the word processor has introduced. At last the history teacher is able to use raw historical data with children and see them developing mature techniques and

conceiving relevant hypotheses. Consider the science teacher increasing the range and repetition of experiments, as well as using the monitoring and control of others.

One could go on with examples. We have seen in the last week emphasized the importance of information skills, and how the microcomputer is enhancing the opportunities of children developing appropriate techniques and thinking styles here, so important for them in their future life. And there is also its role in communications which is only now coming to school through Prestel and the Times Network and opening out new visions for children in understanding their environment.

So don't think of the micro-

computer only in a vocational sense, although that is a part to play in this, but in its wider role in helping children learn in all subjects. It is part of the culture of their time, and that is why it joins the oil and the saxophone as another music-making instrument, and one which they see widely used by their heroes and heroines. This is an addition to the school equipment, not a replacement, something which can expand learning. They also need some understanding and confidence with it, for part of the role of education is to help children comprehend and control their own environment. Man must be in control of the technology, of which the computer is part, and one cannot start learning to do that too young.

did not know things were changing. Aston was almost anonymous among the other 9 ex-CAT "technological" universities. If associated with anything, it was those cuts.

So Wally Ollins set out to create an identity expressing Aston's new academic strengths and developing the proposition that the campus could be like London's Docklands, attract and cater for the needs of the region's industry and the community's leisure interests.

It brought coherence to all the proposed plans, adding new schemes of its own to improve the university's environment and communications.

In future the university will be called just Aston University and the campus the Aston Triangle, taking in university, science park, institute, arts centre, and proposed recreation area. Buildings are being demolished or renovated and the whole site extensively landscaped. A main road through the centre of the campus will be closed. There is a new logo and an overhaul of Aston communicates visually on campus and with the outside world.

No other university has carried out such an ambitious re-assessment of how it should develop and communicate. Without such an identity programme, says Wally Ollins, it would take years for the truth about Aston to come out.

Ironically, having pushed Aston so near the brink in 1981, the UGC is now backing its revival strongly. For example, it has provided over £1 million for buying up non-university owned property on campus to move in off-site departments.

The cynical view is that those cuts were the best thing to happen to Aston. Morale bottomed out last summer, says Professor Crawford. Aston is now showing there is not just life after the cuts, but a new life.

No other university has carried out such an ambitious re-assessment of itself as Aston. Rick Rogers looks at the scale and success of the operation

## The slimline tonic

manities and social sciences faculty. Aston now has three faculties: engineering, science, management and policy sciences.

Nothing was sacrosanct if it failed the reduced size of the student intake. That meant cutting staff, or rather "buying out" those academic staff not considered essential to the reshaping of the university. Since the end of 1980, staff turnover has been about 40 per cent.

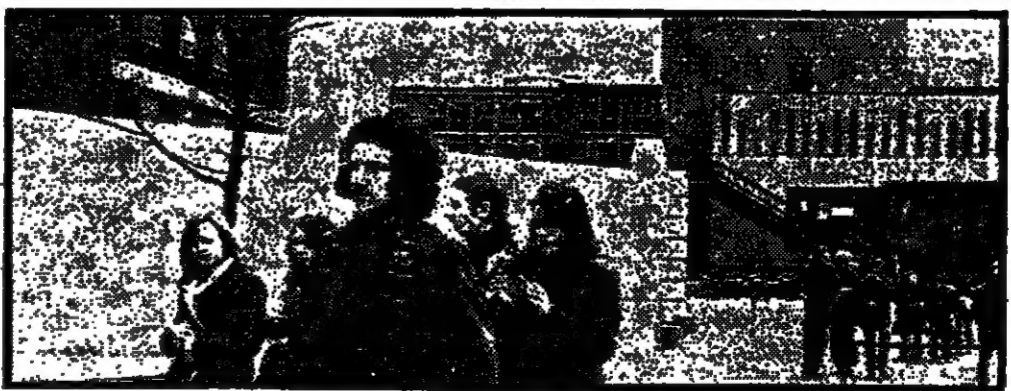
Within a week of the 1981 cuts a substantial number of undergraduate courses had already been dropped. Since then Aston has been re-organising its course structure on the basis of "flexibility and economy." A wide range of module-based programmes have been devised which students can put together to form a single or combined hon-

ours degree course, operating across one or all three faculties. Emphasis is strongly on providing programmes that better meet future needs of industry and commerce. Engineering degrees have been enhanced to provide full professional accreditation via conversion courses or bolt-on modules. A new package of restructured module-based programmes has just been agreed for 1986, including joint honours in engineering and computer science, and engineering and management.

At postgraduate level, the university has taken off 70 per cent of its programmes. This in spite of Aston being the fourth best performer for producing postgraduates, Crawford explains. "We've done it because the average enrolment was of the order of 8 or 10. We believe the average enrolment for our masters' programmes should be 25 or 30. We have only retained the few that seem able to do that."

Aston's argument is that it has not improved its quality by simply cutting out less than the best; rather it has narrowed the university by retaining the strongest programmes.

As evidence of the success of such major surgery, Professor Crawford points to the dramat-



On the Aston campus

ic rise in the number of applicants putting Aston as first choice — up 41 per cent between 1982/3 and the entry for this October. Those putting Aston first jumped from 17.7 per cent to 23.3 per cent of all applicants. That 1985 figure is better than Salford (14.5 per cent), not as good as Loughborough (31.1 per cent), Bath (29 per cent) or Surrey (26.6 per cent). But no other "technological" university has experienced such rapid improvement in first-choice applicants.

Most others are static or declining. "As we made our demands more stringent, the demand for places has increased," said Professor Crawford. The other part of Aston's regeneration is the development for Extension Education — in the heart of the city to interact with West Midlands industry to help create new industries, processes and products.

The 22-acre Science Park, financed by the city council,

has space for more than 100 high technology firms to be in close contact with the university's advanced research sectors as well as providing new clientele for other campus services.

It is vital, argues Professor Crawford, that working with industry does not compromise what Aston sees as the legitimate intellectual and professional objectives of the university. "Are you enhancing scholarship, research and teaching?" He adds, "It is not an industrial estate next to a university but a science — industrial park combining very strongly with the university, influencing and shaping it in subtle ways. The industrial park at Stanford has grown into Silicon Valley. We are trying to reproduce some of that ferment here both for the university and for industry."

The proposed Institute, based on an existing Aston company, is backed by West Midlands and Birmingham councils. It will act as a consulting and research institute, involving university personnel, to ensure the rapid transfer of technological developments to industry. Development and consulting costs will be shared among firms in the region and the

Institute should be self-supporting. If Science Park and Institute enable Aston to sell its research and scholarship, the Centre for Extension Education, set up last year, is selling its teaching. Using a system called Tutored Video Instruction (TVI), piloted at Stanford, timetabled postgraduate lectures on information technology, advanced computing and management are filmed and the video-tapes dispatched the same day to industrial and business clients for training staff. "In the depths of the misery of the cuts in December, 1981, we put half a million of our money with TVI," says Professor Crawford.

Unfortunately, by 1983 the general view of Aston remained unchanged. So it took another innovative step and called in international design consultants Wolff Ollins, which has provided over £1 million for buying up non-university owned property on campus to move in off-site departments.

The cynical view is that those cuts were the best thing to happen to Aston. Morale bottomed out last summer, says Professor Crawford. Aston is now showing there is not just life after the cuts, but a new life.





## Folk at work

THE Woodcraft Folk, a tribe of little people set on a high-minded path through life by adults, have begun celebrating their 60 years of survival and growth in the hedgerows and against the odds in a war-plagued century.

The Folk, who have numbered Neil Kinnoch's children among their members, get into the swing of their anniversary year on Saturday with a big workshop at County Hall, London, where they will look back at their history. Taking part since an open-air youth appears to promote longevity will be two of their elder statesmen, "Swift Canoe" and "Little Otter": Mr Teddy Hawkes, their president, and Dr Leslie Paul, who founded them in 1925 as a non-militaristic, cooperative, educational, and internationalist alternative to the great youth movement of the time, the Scouts and Guides.

It must have been an alarming moment for the more conservative brand of scoutmaster when Leslie Paul, an 18-year-old defector from their ranks, held his first meeting in Calford, South London, with five boys aged between 10 and 11. Their first objective was "camping and living out in

close contact with nature." But their fourth was a true Clause Four, "community ownership of the instruments of production." And their fifth objective was to stop arms production.

"There was a great reaction, not just among Scouts but in the whole of society, a war-weariness," recalls Dr Paul in *We Are of One Blood*, a 50-page memoir produced for the anniversary. "We had this background of a kind of Utopian William Morris socialism which seems rather to have died out unless we can regard it as revived in the Ecology Movement—an ideal of hard-work, 'one of their early booklets called them 'The Green Company'—the Movement for Workers' Children."

By 1931 nurtured by the Co-operative movement, they had 1,000 members. The Labour Party recognised them as its official youth movement. They developed with a heavy Red Indian influence; it is still said that some Folk go through life using tribal names, never knowing each other's baptismal names.

The Folk now have 500 groups totalling 17,000—18,000 young people and are a non-militaristic, non-racial, multi-racial work in inner cities. Celebratory festivals are being held during the year in Sheffield, Milton Keynes, Leicester, Bristol, and Glasgow, and their sixtieth anniversary conference is in Loughborough next month.

An anniversary appeal to expand the movement is being sponsored by, among others, the Kinnochs, Julie Christie, the illustrator Raymond Briggs, the NUM general secretary, Peter Heathfield, Trevor Huddleston, Peggy Seeger, and E. P. Thompson.

*We Are of One Blood*, £1.50, from Folk Supply, the Woodcraft Folk, 18 Rishworth Road, London SW 17. Tel. 01-672 9031.

## The world on a shoestring

SQUID fishing in South Africa may not immediately come to mind when thinking

about a working holiday. Nor would most people expect to survive travelling for two years starting with £150.

It can be done. The second edition of *Work Your Way Around the World*, by Susan Griffith is for the travelling entrepreneur with a cash flow problem. This character is most likely to be the student on a long vacation, but it could also be the professional tramp, the businessman in a mid-life crisis, or the housewife sick to death of polishing the kitchen sink.

The book is an invaluable guide to the techniques of escapism. It contains all the stories and tips told on college campuses in the autumn, how to get around the tape and when it's safe to ignore it; how to weedle, cajole, or force an entry into a job; any job; how to exploit friends and relations living abroad. And so on.

In particular, the chapter in *Extremes* will be of use to the destitute traveller. Tricks like eating your food in a self-service cafe before getting to the till might not occur to law-abiding British citizens. Nor would feigning illness to get a night's sleep in a hospital. However, one's kidneys in the Far East for as much as £8,000 is not recommended.

*Work Your Way Around the World*, published by Vacation Work, £5.95.

## Practical book on sex

WHAT does the teacher taking the sex education lesson say if a pupil asks, "Are you a virgin, Miss?" or "What kind of contraceptive do you use, Sir?"

The answer is given in a new and thoroughly practical book of sex education guidelines for teachers. "We started this course agreeing everyone has a right to know the facts of their sex lives, and that goes for me as well. I can't ask you about your sex life, and I don't expect you to ask me about mine."

Routines for teachers to get over possible initial embarrassment, such as practising



SOME teachers wear their hearts on their sleeves. Gordon Woods wears his on his chest, life-size, in red and blue, and with 26 parts labelled. In no time at all, he found he had learned the names of all 26 parts.

Another shirt has the periodic table of the elements printed on it. Equally educative, says Gordon Woods, who, as you may have guessed, is a science teacher. He is also an entrepreneur selling the t-shirts for £4 each. Details from G. T. Woods, Sycamore, Westfield Road, Hemmings, Gwent NP23 5HX.

can be obtained, in *Sex Education: Some Guidelines for Teachers*, by Diane Wood, Bell and Hyman, price £12.95 hardback, £5.95 limp.

Involve more staff in decision-making.

Divide responsibility (the booklet points out that in Europe, Japan, and the United States administration and pedagogy are separated);

Allow senior teachers to take turns to act as head;

Elect a collective cabinet of teachers to run the school.

The SEA asks whether the notion of teachers acting "in loco parentis" is outdated. It says: "By requiring teachers, and specifically head teachers, to act as a reasonable parent to many hundreds of highly individual youngsters simultaneously, the law invests the profession with awesome responsibility and superficial power."

"Is the doctrine of in loco parentis any longer reasonable? Is it necessary or workable? It is certainly responsible for much of the tension between school and home, school and community, and school and student. It is certainly responsible for most of the stress inside school."

The booklet rejects the "top-down" approach of the government of schools which "asserts the role of the local authority as the only true representative of the community," and suggests instead that "a more fruitful approach is to develop the idea of the community school."

The *Management of Schools* costs 40p and can be obtained from: The Socialist Education Association, 110 Humberstone Road, London E13.

## Silence helps the blind

THE Department of the Environment has saved a leading school for the blind from closure by refusing permission for a gravel quarry to be excavated on adjoining farmland. The department's inspector, who conducted a public inquiry into the proposal, has ruled that the noise from the operation would have devastated the

children's education in mobility.

The school of the Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind has for more than 40 years occupied the large country house near Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, which was formerly the home of the motor-car king, Lord Herbert Austin.

Generations of blind children from Birmingham and the West Midlands have been encouraged to roam free in the extensive and peaceful grounds surrounding Lickley Grove, and have gradually developed a technique known as "echo location"—the bat-like ability to detect objects in front of them by listening to the way their own voices rebound from obstacles.

The report by the DoE inspector, Mr L. A. Davies, says that the noise from the quarry could have destroyed the confidence of the school's youngsters in the important initial stages of their echo location training.

The news that the proposal has been thrown out has been warmly welcomed by the school authorities who would have been faced with the prospect of looking for new premises for their 60 boys and girls aged from 4 to 18.

"The whole point of the school moving out to this house in 1943 was that it is the perfect place in which blind children can develop, and there is no doubt we would have had to leave," says the headmaster, Dr John Pugh.

"A great deal of extraneous noise from something like a quarry would have masked the children's hearing ability. The beauty of this place is that they can learn to move about freely and explore by themselves in absolute safety."

## A line or two on art

THE TATE Gallery is into poetry. Not only are this season's poetry workshops for children already almost

full; but, inspired by over 500 poems sent in by children last year in a competition with a "low" profile advertising, the Tate Gallery, in association with the Poetry Society, is launching a new invitation, backed by heavy advertising, to both adults and children to write a poem inspired by a work of art in the Tate or by the experience of visiting the gallery. A huge response is expected.

First prize for adults (who will be restricted to 60 lines) is £250; winning children (three categories, seven and under, 8-11, and 12-16) will receive first prizes of £50. There is no limit to how much children can write because, according to Pat Adams of the Tate Education Department, "children don't usually write so much anyway."

Winning poems from adults will be included in an anthology of poems specially commissioned from leading poets who have agreed to be inspired by the Tate. Adult poems will be judged by Fleur Adcock, Gavin Stewart, and John Brown; children's judges are Gillian Clarke and Gareth Owen. Entries close July 31.

Entry forms from Pat Adams, Education Department, The Tate Gallery, St. James's Palace, London SW1A 1AA. Tel: 01-222 313494.

## Pen mightier than chalk

A SEMINAR for teachers who wish to write for the educational publishing market is being held on Saturday, March 30, in Cambridge. The morning session will look at both the author's and the publisher's viewpoint and the afternoon will be devoted to workshop sessions.

More details from Cambridge Seminars, 4 Hawthorn Way, Cambridge (tel. 0223 313494).

Contributors: John Eard, Sarah F. Green, John Fairhall, Graham Lane, Chris Mowbray, Margo Halerova.

**Inner London Education Authority**

### Senior Staff Inspector for Secondary Education

Salary range: £22,242-£24,114 plus £1,347 London Weighting Allowance

Applications are invited for the leading inspectorate post for secondary education in the Authority, following the retirement of Mr. Denis Felsenstein. The senior staff inspector advises the Chief Inspector on all aspects of secondary education and, in particular, on the organisation, management and curriculum of about 150 secondary schools. The person appointed will have the direct assistance of twelve district inspectors of secondary education and a number of advisory headteachers and will also receive advice from, and work in association with, leaders of specialist inspectorate teams. Particular concerns in the immediate future will be fostering the Authority's initiatives, including those of race and gender and those arising from the major "Improving Secondary Schools" programme for 16-18 year olds in association with the further and higher education inspectorate team. Duties also include advising on the appointment and professional development of headteachers and oversight of the Authority's programmes of inspections and quinquennial reviews of secondary schools. The person appointed must have the ability to play a major creative and organisational role in the process of improvement of secondary education in Inner London.

Suitable for job sharing.

Application forms and further details are available from the Personnel Services Division (Ref: EO/Estab 18), Room 366, the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the return of completed applications is 20/3/85.

LEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

**CO-ORDINATOR OF THE CENTRAL TOTTENHAM YOUTH PROJECT**

JNC Scale 4 (Points 5-9) £11,247 to £12,420 (Inclusive London Weighting)

Qualified experienced Senior Youth and Community Worker needed to head this extensive project, aimed primarily, but not exclusively, at the needs of black youth in the South Tottenham area. This position has become vacant due to the promotion of the present holder.

The CTYP is the Local Authority's major youth provision in South Tottenham and comprises three self-contained units sited in the catchment area, while each project has a specific brief:

- Le. Blanche Neville—Performing Arts
- Trojan Youth Club—Informal Social Education
- Tottenham Green Project—Skills Training, Counselling, etc.

It is envisaged that free movement and access between projects by young people will be encouraged.

The current staffing establishment comprises 3 full-time Youth and Community Workers, 1 Technician, 3 part-time secretaries, 40 plus part-time Youth Workers and instructors.

Therefore the successful candidate would have to possess considerable staff management skills and a proven ability in motivating a large team.

He/she must have a sympathy with, and an understanding of, the problems encountered by young black people in a decaying urban environment.

For informal discussion telephone Norton McLean, Principal Youth and Community Services Officer, 01-861 3000, ext. 3713.

For an application form and further details contact Further Education, 48-52 Station Road, Wood Green, London N22 4TY (see pages).

Closing date for applications March 22, 1985.

**Haringey**

Progress with humanity

Haringey is an equal opportunity employer. We welcome your application which will be considered on merit, irrespective of race, marital status, sex or any disability you may have.

**LIVERPOOL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

### NEWLY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS

CDT  
CHEMISTRY  
COMMERCE  
DRAMA  
ENGLISH  
HOME ECONOMICS

MATHEMATICS  
MODERN LANGUAGES  
MUSIC  
PHYSICAL EDUCATION (GIRLS)  
PHYSICS

Applications are invited from newly qualified and experienced teachers to join the Authority in the establishment of 16 new Community Comprehensive Schools (11-15) in September, 1985.

The new schools are part of an extensive reorganisation of county secondary school provision and complement the earlier reorganisation of the Roman Catholic secondary sector.

Each school has been specifically structured and will have the resources to cater for the widely differing needs of pupils drawn from its surrounding catchment area.

The Authority is fully committed to raising standards of achievement and maintaining and strengthening a broad and balanced curriculum for all pupils of whatever level of ability or cultural and ethnic background.

As a newly qualified teacher you will be joining one of the best qualified colleagues and mentors in the profession. If you are an experienced teacher you will enjoy working with other professionals in a challenging new area of the City's development. Above-scale posts will be available for suitably experienced applicants.

It is a challenge the Authority recognises by fully supporting its teaching staff with wide-ranging "in-service" training programmes and a complete team of subject advisers, and by a commitment to the expansion and co-ordination of 16-19 education.

Application forms are available from (see): The Director of Education, Teaching Staff Section, 14 Sir Thomas Street, Liverpool L1 8BJ. Telephone 051-236 5480.

They should be returned within TWO WEEKS from the date of this advertisement.

**LIVERPOOL**  
A Socialist Council

The City Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer and welcomes applications from people of all races, sex, marital status, or disability.

**GLC**  
Working for London

### Finsbury Park Training Centre, N4

The centre provides Local Government Training Board recognised courses for manual workers in basic gardening and groundskeeping, drainage, chemicals, athletics facilities, machinery and ornamental horticulture. Practical tuition is also provided to trainee gardeners on a fortnightly basis.

### Training Superintendent

To be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Training Centre—allocation of resources, buildings and equipment maintenance and ordering of supplies—and also to run a number of practical courses in horticulture and groundskeeping.

A proven background in training park and/or playing field staff and a thorough knowledge of appropriate L.G.T.B. schemes are essential. Applicants should be experienced horticultural managers with a recognised qualification, minimum Advanced NCH.

Salary: £10,435 inclusive.

### Deputy Training Superintendent

To run a number of practical courses in horticulture and groundskeeping and deputise for the Training Superintendent as necessary.

Experience in training park and/or playing field staff and horticultural supervision is required, backed by a recognised horticultural qualification.

Salary: £9,255 inclusive.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 22nd March 1985, write to: GLC Department for Recreation and the Arts, Room 686, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-633 1666.

These posts are suitable for job sharing

**SCHOOL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

### PRINCIPAL PROFESSIONAL OFFICER

The tasks of SCDC include the collection, evaluation and dissemination of the information about curriculum development work in England and Wales. The Committee wishes to appoint a Principal Professional Officer to co-ordinate these activities and to provide advice on appropriate policies and procedures in relation to its work, including advice on appropriate policies and procedures in relation to its work, including advice on appropriate policies and procedures in relation to its work.

It is anticipated that the successful candidate's career background will include all or some of the following:

- School experience at a senior level, preferably with a curriculum responsibility;
- General involvement in curriculum planning and development over the age range 11-18, preferably with additional qualifications and possibly with research and evaluation experience;
- Experience in LEA advisory work and/or teacher education;
- Knowledge of and some involvement in the collection and dissemination of curriculum data and the application of information technology;
- Ability to analyse, write and talk to a variety of audiences on curriculum development issues.

Terms and conditions

Salary scale £14,185 to £18,789 (inc. London Weighting), placement according to experience, negotiable on appointment.

Closing date for return of application forms: 25 March, 1985.

Further details and application forms from: Admin. Team, School Curriculum Development Committee, Verne House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JB. Telephone: 01-229 1234 Ext. 2523.

**Northern Ireland Civil Service**  
An Equal Opportunity Employer

### ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST/ AGRICULTURAL ECONOMIST

£5,909 to £12,050

Closing date March 29, 1985

Job reference: SP 29/85

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (NORTHERN IRELAND) ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS DIVISION AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCE CENTRE NEWFORGE LANE, BELFAST

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates for a one-year appointment at the above research establishment to undertake a study of the resources required for commercial fish farming, the economic performance of existing production units, the marketing of table fish, the economics and exploitation of wild fish stocks, and the potential for future development in Northern Ireland.

Please write to the Civil Service Commission, Rosepark House, Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast BT4 3NR, or telephone Dundonald 4567 for an application form (using the extension number indicated) and quoting the job reference.

Completed forms must be returned to arrive no later than the closing date stated.

**KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC** FINANCE DEPARTMENT

### THREE NEW SENIOR POSTS

In the Finance Department

Ideally candidates should possess a degree in Business, Accounting or related discipline. For the posts of PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT, preference will be given to applicants who either hold a professional qualification or are prepared to combine professional training with a primary responsibility to contribute to the efficient operation of an organisation having a current annual turnover approaching £25 million.

Starting salary within ranges quoted will depend on age, experience, qualifications and the commitment of the Polytechnic towards assistance in further training and education.

### PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT FINANCE OFFICER

Salary range £12,680-£13,980

to manage the day-to-day income and expenditure transactions of the Polytechnic and deputise for the Finance Officer when necessary.

### MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

Salary range £11,910-£13,980

to provide the detailed information for critical management decisions and to control special projects.

### PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary range £11,061-£11,682

to assist and inform the process of planning related to capital expenditure. This will focus on the acquisition and improvement of buildings and expensive equipment. Considerable liaison with other senior staff throughout the Polytechnic is required to fulfil these tasks. No specific technical background is required.

Salary scales quoted include London allowance.

Application forms and further details from Staffing Office, Kingston Polytechnic, Penryn Road, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel 01-548 1366 ext 205. Closing date for applications is 28th March, 1985.

### MANAGER AND SENIOR TUTOR

High Technology Open Learning Centre  
To £20,000 + car Home Counties

A major British industrial Group operating internationally over a wide range of advanced technology is introducing Open Learning opportunities for technical personnel at its many sites.

A Manager and a Senior Tutor are urgently required to set up a Group Open Learning Centre and implement this exciting new project. After undertaking the challenges of identifying Company needs and evaluating the suitability of available Open Learning methods and materials, they will be responsible for developing the entire programme as well as the exercise of the tutorial function.

The successful applicants will have advanced level knowledge of Electronics or Computing Science, with, ideally, state of the art familiarity with a topic such as signal processing, VLSI design, silicon technology, robotics, microwave or real time engineering. They are likely to be graduates and will show the ability to impart high level technical knowledge coupled with a keen interest in Open Learning. They will have enthusiasm, persuasive ability and, preferably, be able to demonstrate some industrial exposure.

Starting salaries, dependent upon experience, will range up to - Manager: £20,000; Senior Tutor: £17,500. Care provided. Usual company benefits with relocation assistance where applicable.

Applications in confidence to J. M. Selby: PETER NIGHTINGALE ASSOCIATES LTD. Specialist Selection Consultants 16 Regency Street, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-821 6229 (or evenings 0621 82516).

**NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

Salary £14,000

To provide, on an experimental basis, a national consultancy service to assist in the development of educational policy options. To identify the role of such a service and produce future policy options. Based in Leicester, or another appropriate location, in accordance with the terms of the agreement.

### TWO REGIONAL TRAINING OFFICERS

Salary £12,000

The Yorkshire and Humberside Association for Further and Higher Education and the East Anglian Regional Advisory Council for Further Education will each constitute a regional training panel for staff providing education and training in the region. The panel will work with one panel to plan and co-ordinate regional training programmes for staff providing education and training in the region. The panel will work with one panel to plan and co-ordinate regional training programmes for staff providing education and training in the region. The panel will work with one panel to plan and co-ordinate regional training programmes for staff providing education and training in the region.

Further details and application forms from: Admin. Team, School Curriculum Development Committee, Verne House, 45 Notting Hill Gate, London W11 3JB. Telephone: 01-229 1234 Ext. 2523.

For all three posts, secondment and/or job sharing could be considered.

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD**

### Delegacy of Local Examinations Development Officers

The Delegates invite applications from persons with graduate qualifications in relevant subjects for up to six short-term posts which will be concerned partly with the Delegacy's present examinations and partly with the development of the Oxford Certificate of Educational Achievement (OCEA). Applicants must be at least 24 years of age. Teaching experience is desirable; a knowledge of examinations would be helpful; administrative capabilities would be valuable. Subject areas of relevance are: Science, Mathematics, English, Modern Languages, Geography, Art, Sociology.

The posts will become available in April, 1985, and constitute an end in March, 1986, as the work is for a fixed development period which is funded for three years only. The level of the appointments and the starting points on the salary scale (£7,520 to £12,150) will be determined by the age, qualifications and experience of the successful applicants, who will be required to belong to the University Superannuation Scheme.

Further particulars, and a form of application, which must be returned by Friday, March 8, 1985, may be obtained from the Secretary of Local Examinations, Ewart Place, Summertown, Oxford OX2 7BZ. Tel: 54291, extension 289.

**UNIVERSITY OF SURREY**

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

### Chair in Statistics

Applications are invited for the above Chair in the Department of Mathematics. Applicants should have an initial background in Mathematics or Statistics together with extensive basic research and teaching experience in the latter. There is no preferred area of specialisation though candidates would be expected to have a strong interest in furthering the industrial collaboration of the statistical group.

Further particulars are available from the Academic Registrar (AAR), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, or telephone Guildford (0483) 571281, Ext 533. Applications from men and women, in the form of a curriculum vitae, including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by 12 April, 1985, quoting the reference 363/G.

### BBC EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHER

Wanted to undertake a variety of research projects on educational broadcasting. The successful applicant will join a small team of researchers in the Research Unit of the BBC's Educational Broadcasting Services. This will include surveys and interviews using a range of social science and market research methods and will be both quantitative and qualitative. Preference will be given to candidates with some research experience and an informed interest in education and broadcasting.

Some knowledge of computing and the use of the SPSS would be desirable. Applicants should have a degree or its equivalent. The work is varied and the successful applicant will have a responsibility for initiating, carrying out and writing up the report of a particular project.

This is a temporary engagement for one year.

Salary: £9,094 - £9,791 (currently under review). Based at Ealing Broadway, West London.

Contact us immediately for an application form (quote Ref: 2178/G and enclose SAE). BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-827 5799.

We are an equal opportunities employer.



## Weary, worn and badly spent

I TEACH in Further Education and come home pretty exhausted each evening — there aren't many of us who aren't suffering from tension in one form or another.

I have good reason, therefore, to be extremely angry in my own children's teachers are not working equally hard.

My son is 11 and attends a comprehensive school. I went up to a parents' evening recently prepared to do battle, mainly about the lack of homework and the discipline generally. I came home feeling extremely sorry for the teachers. They looked so tired and defeated. They were obviously doing their best under very difficult conditions. It appears my son will just have to put up with being spat on by 17th years at lunch-time.

The teachers' exhaustion is easily understood. Children today are far more demanding than they were ten to fifteen years ago. They need far more from their teachers — sympathy, attention, discipline or the simple knowledge that there is someone who cares and takes an interest.

The classroom teachers and the children are education. The rest are simply there to service their needs. There is every indication that (except for cleaners and canteen ladies) the teachers are receiving very little help. In fact, the pressure from above are making their jobs almost intolerable. To teach effectively, one requires energy, good health, enthusiasm, imagination.

tion, a strong desire to help, and ability to understand one's fellow human beings and above all, a strong sense of humour. It matters not that a teacher knows his subject inside out and has planned his lesson carefully. If he has no energy the lesson will be a miserable failure.

I would suggest, to put matters right, we

Pay the classroom teachers a reasonable amount (if necessary pay the administrators less).

Put no new educational ideas in hand unless the instigator has personally tested the idea for at least one year.

Ensure that at least 75 per cent of all educational governing bodies be made up of members who have had, or do have extensive experience in the classroom.

The occasional civil servant can be brought in to advise on expenditure, etc.

Oblige all "Chiefs" in education to teach the most disruptive class in that institution for at least three periods a week each year.

Oblige all educational theorists to go into educational institutions and ditto above. Then we might have a little more faith in their ideology.

Ensure that all those concerned with making decisions on state education be obliged to send their own children to those state institutions.

The teachers are tired. They are tired of people who

probably couldn't cope with the job telling them what to do, and organising impossible working conditions. They are tired of constant criticism from authority and the media. They are tired of coming home exhausted, and above all, tired of trying to cope with low salaries when they see others in less demanding professions reap much greater financial rewards.

F. D. King, Bramcote Hills, Nottingham.

AS SCHOOLS are once again plunged into the turmoil of union action, the concerned public seem to be bewildered by circumstances, both of a seeming unwillingness of one body of teachers to negotiate and Sir Keith Joseph's disinclination to make any additional monies available.

The need for new conditions of service is as self-evident as the new curriculum initiatives which are required as new assessment and examination procedures are introduced, and as the vastly different social circumstances of pupils is realised.

Teachers are in a different world from the favourite lampoon of the blackboard and chalk.

The drastic reduction in quality, not only of teaching resources, but also of the physical conditions of work, has to be experienced to be understood. Windows are not cleaned (in my school for seven years), rooms are not

refurnished, heaters are unrepaired, leaking roofs are a normality. How do we develop loyalty and caring pride in our young people when they are treated in this way? They have no reason to school the providers of these circumstances.

Sir Keith Joseph's exhortation to this effect, if it bewilders those directly involved in negotiations, whether on salary or conditions of service, leaves those classroom practitioners receiving indirect reports, only more baffled and frustrated. Teachers are expected to uphold society's values, while apparent unconcern and deception is directed at them. For members of a graduate profession to be asked to accept the excuse that "no more money is available," when those same people, taxpayers, have seen this Government find billions of pounds since 1970, for amongst other things, for the Falklands, Nimrod, and the miners' strike, is cruel.

They are faced with better incentives over the non-provision of homework from pupils each day of the week. It is a fact that policy has dictated the level of provision. Policy is the realm of the politicians, but they cannot escape the responsibility of the consequences of their own actions. This is a lesson which each pupil is expected to learn at school. What is the role of the present Government politicians?

W. P. Boylan, Lancashire.

Charles Pagan, Dunning Green, Derham.

## Common practice or statutory obligation?

THE ruling of Mr Justice Warner against the NUT in Solihull will have surprised few people. But it does raise a number of questions regarding the contractual obligations of workers.

It is, perhaps, unfortunate that the NUT action involved a number of activities, since we cannot be sure if the Judge saw all or only some as contractual. One can well understand that cover for absent colleagues will be seen as contractual by employers. Only recently we read how stress is caused among tax inspectors who return from illness to find work piled up on their desks. That doesn't happen in quite the same way for teachers, in fact the pile up of work occurs for those who do not take time off and so find themselves de-

stressing both their own job and those of their colleagues. But even accepting cover as a normal part of the job, it can hardly be reasonable in this day and age to suggest that anybody is contractually obliged to work throughout the day without a break, or that they should be under similar obligation to return, unpaid, to work for three hours in the evening because

the boss so decrees. It appears to be the implication, what teachers do outside the normal school day becomes obligatory through common practice, then the answer must surely be to do nothing which might lead them into that trap.

There is indeed commitment and enthusiasm within the schools to see this happen. What is not available is the backing of LEAs to see this development through by creating posts for trained personnel in schools to achieve it.



## Programmed to think

SUSAN RAWSON (Forum, February 26) writing about the use of computers as a tool for learning across the curriculum is perfectly right. Education does need to reflect the changing needs of society and computers have a lot to offer the educational environment.

It does seem amazing that Ken Waddilove (Education Guardian February 19) sees this as the time to "step back and examine the relevance of information technology in the curriculum." It has already been examined and that is why we have TVEI and MEP. Schools have reached the stage (having reasonable access to computer hardware), where they need to step forward to make sure that the development of the use of computers in schools throughout the curriculum is structured and coordinated to the needs of the teaching staff.

There is indeed commitment and enthusiasm within the schools to see this happen. What is not available is the backing of LEAs to see this development through by creating posts for trained personnel in schools to achieve it.

Jill Coward, Ongar, Essex.

## Someone's not playing the game

WHY is it that the real experts on how to do a job are invariably the observers and never the practitioners? The article on PE (Education Guardian, February 26) is nothing less than an attack on serving teachers; my colleagues who work hard in lessons to give children a decent education in PE and who are also pleased to work with children in numerous clubs in extra curricular activities.

With more years of practical PE teaching than I care to remember, and with weekly contact with teachers from other schools in South Yorkshire, I have yet to find the PE specialist who devotes lesson time to the production of school teams, except that all children have the right to expect good teaching which may indeed result in a boy or girl representing the school.

The idea that Health Related Fitness is something new in education is laughable. I really wonder what my college lecturers were doing with us all those years ago in Anatomy. Kinesiology.

It does seem amazing that Ken Waddilove (Education Guardian February 19) sees this as the time to "step back and examine the relevance of information technology in the curriculum." It has already been examined and that is why we have TVEI and MEP. Schools have reached the stage (having reasonable access to computer hardware), where they need to step forward to make sure that the development of the use of computers in schools throughout the curriculum is structured and coordinated to the needs of the teaching staff.

There is indeed commitment and enthusiasm within the schools to see this happen. What is not available is the backing of LEAs to see this development through by creating posts for trained personnel in schools to achieve it.

It is true that experts, without teacher training or previous experience, can address children on the "one off" occasions of their specialisation. A practice which is increasingly encouraged by primary school heads. I have experience of very successful sessions where an architect, a doctor, a gamekeeper and even on occasion a retired poacher have held the chil-

dren enthralled for an hour or so with the active support and encouragement of the classroom teacher. To be fair I have also seen effective performances by police officers; but these were usually in village schools where the officer concerned was the local bobby, well known to the children. What is going wrong in the present situation, and Karl Lennox puts his finger on it exactly, is the arrogant assumption by the police authorities that any junior officer can take on the job of teacher without either training or direct support from the teacher in the classroom. Possibly the fact that the policeman is paid so much more than the teacher has given some police authorities the idea that teaching is a job any policeman can do.

A. Kinsey, Formerly Inspector, Education Department, Essex County Council

AS SOMEONE whose last named report read "Not worthy of a comment," I read your article on new developments in physical education with interest. May I say, however, that I can't see why we have physical education in schools at all. With the current plans for education cut-backs, why not end it altogether?

At the very least I believe that gym should be abolished, and games afterwards should have an additional option. I believe that would mean an easier time

for sports staff and a rise in the quality of young sportsmen, and in reply to those who say that all children should take part in sport — that is a matter of opinion. Why does no one ever think of asking the kids?

Furthermore, all sports can be played outside school. Boxing, the only sport in which I take a close interest, is booming with no help from schools — let other sports do the same. Why, for instance, can't football clubs run their own schoolboy teams? And regulations that interfere with this idea should be scrapped, and schools should be instructed to give full cooperation. If Brian Clough tells a Nottingham headmaster that he wants young Jenkins to have the afternoon off for training, young Jenkins gets the afternoon off. As a matter of fact, I believe that England's chances in the World Cup are more important than school discipline.

Mark Topham, London W12.

Well integrated

I QUESTION the assumption that pure science is in itself the best preparation for any future technologist or scientist.

This point seems to have been ignored by Robin Parker (Forum, February 26) when he suggests that there is no to be gained from adopting an integrated science approach.

In the current situation of falling rolls, the prospect of "true expertise, spontaneity and imagination of the specialist" is being lost.

I would venture to suggest, cause more problems in a traditionally structured (ie separate sciences) curriculum than in one which had adopted an integrated science approach.

David P. Speak, Head of Integrated Science, Macclesfield County High School, Cheshire.

## Training Planning Manager

An Honours Graduate in Psychology or similar qualification, preferably with professional membership of the British Psychological Society, is sought to assist the Company in the development of its work in performance-based training. Applicants with good qualifications in other disciplines may apply, but relevant educational or industrial managerial experience will be an advantage.

Applicants should be familiar with the design of management training programmes, and should have the ability to develop testing procedures. An interest in the preparation of Open Learning training packages for managers and staff is desirable.

This post will be available on a two-year contract, which may be reviewed or converted to a full-time appointment.

Salary negotiable.

For further details and an application form please telephone or write to: Mrs. C. Newman, Staff and Training Division, W. H. Smith & Son Ltd., Milton Hill House, Milton Hill, Abingdon, Oxon, OX13 6AF. Telephone: (0235) 831474.

WHSMITH

Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth

## Lecturer/Senior Lecturer

... to teach strategic studies and economics (including tutorial duties) at a tertiary level to young Royal Naval Officers, WRNS Officers and Royal Marine Officers.

Candidates should normally have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours, or an equivalent or higher qualification, in a relevant subject. A knowledge of the economic aspects of strategic studies is desirable, as is a broad knowledge of contemporary strategic issues with an interest in recent British Naval History, maritime strategy, in particular, deterrent theory, nuclear theory, strategic policy, defence policy, guerrilla warfare and

maritime defence. A teaching qualification and teaching experience advantageous.

Salary: As Senior Lecturer £9325-£12,050; as Lecturer £5905-£8150. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26 March 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/6480.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

## Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Planning and Development

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post. The person appointed will be expected to teach planning concepts and procedures to estate management students and also participate in lectures on the development process. The emphasis is on the planning process as perceived by the Surveyor in private practice. Ideally applicants will have a degree in Planning and Estate Management and a strong research interest in at least one of these areas. Salary scale £12,540 - £19,000 SL £11,175 - £14,061. Application forms and further details available from the Staffing Office, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane, Headington, Oxford OX3 6BP. Telephone Oxford (0865) 4477 ext. 364. Closing date for applications is 12th March 1985. READVERTISEMENT

## Youth and Community Worker

£9,345-£10,467

Stanwell

Applications are invited from qualified Youth and Community Workers to work in Stanwell and North Ashford in the administrative area of Surrey. To be responsible for Genesis, Phoenix and Ashford Youth and Community Centres. The Centres have active local Management Committees and operate a full programme of personal and social education for young people. The work is supported by a part-time leader/warden and a team of sessional part-time youth workers and volunteers.

This senior post requires an enthusiastic, experienced and committed youth worker. Applicants should be qualified Youth and Community Workers or teachers with youth work experience and should have proven youth work and management skills.

Application form from the Area Youth & Community Officer, 7 Monument Hill, Weybridge, Surrey KT13 8RZ. Tel: Weybridge 62811, Ext. 36.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

## SURREY EDUCATION COMMITTEE BROOKLANDS TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Head of Department Grade V

To be responsible for the co-ordination, development and organisation of the work of this large and diversified department including full-time and part-time Business Studies, Secretarial Courses and MSC sponsored groups. Servicing of relevant teaching in other departments is considerable. Appropriate academic qualifications and teaching background required combined with senior departmental level experience in Further Education. Salary Scale: Head of Department Grade V £16,098 to £17,877 per annum plus £258 per annum London Fringe Area Allowance. Commencing salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. Generous relocation expenses in approved cases. Further details and application forms from the Principal to be returned by TUESDAY 19 MARCH 1985.

## COULD YOU FIND

TEACHERS, MEDICS, AGRICULTURISTS, MINISTERS, SECRETARIES...

to work with overseas Churches in serving their local communities? The Overseas Division urgently needs an

## OVERSEAS SERVICE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

to help recruit, select and prepare these people — and to share in making Overseas Division policy.

Contract: Up to six years. Salary: Not less than £7,500 plus housing and season ticket. Further details from The Overseas Service Division, Church Overseas Division, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 8AT. Tel: 01-262 2521. Application forms to be in by 14th March 1985.

## VOLUNTARY SECTOR CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

A new body created by the Secretary of State for Education and Science to represent the views of 21 grant-aided colleges (mainly of Christian origin).

ADMINISTRATOR £7,803-£10,362 to work with the Secretary on policy, funding, research, and planning. Excellent opportunity for a graduate to establish a career in education administration.

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT £5,466-£7,668 versatile in office skills, reception, minute-taking, willing to learn word-processing and simple computing (training provided). Short-hand not required. Suitable for a graduate or equivalent with an interest in education, or mature person with suitable experience.

Further details and application form (to be returned by 26th March) from The Secretary, VSCC, 25 Marylebone Road, London NW1 Telephone 01-262 3723.

## QUALIFIED TUTORS REQUIRED

For teaching all areas of Business Administration, Computers and EPL for USMA courses in USA and Northern Cyprus. For interview ring 01-640 3893 or write to University College of Business Management Studies, 21 Doughty Road, London W7D

## LAKE DISTRICT

Calling all those passionate about outdoor activities. In SALING, CARNING, ANCHERY, ORIENTEERING etc. We have a few vacancies left for those who want experience, or who are used to working with youngsters — someone open to learning your own skills and to try many new activities. If you are free from 14th March and are based in Lancashire or the North West, please send your CV to: The Personnel Department at 117 Huddersley on 01-259 2381 (NW1)

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All films in the Shell Film Library are now available on video as well.

Not only do they cover the oil industry but also subjects relating to the environment, road safety, engineering etc.

If you'd like more details, send in the coupon below. We'll send you our 1985/86 catalogue with a full list of films and the necessary order forms.

Then you can borrow a 16mm film, U-matic or VHS video cassette. All free of charge.

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## Posts Overseas

### Colombia

#### 3 Teachers of English

The British Council, Bogota

Duties: To teach general English from beginners to CPE to groups up to 16 students per class for 25 periods of 50 minutes per week. To assist with enrolment, materials preparation, testing, and student assessment.

Qualifications: A degree and either PGCE (TEFL) or RSA Dip. TEFL plus at least one year's TEFL experience.

Salary: £7,550 to £8,190 p.a., adjusted annually to take account of inflation and the exchange rate, payable in sterling in Britain.

Benefits: 8 weeks' local leave plus 17 days' public holidays, medical insurance, air fares, baggage allowance.

Contract: Two-year contract with the British Council renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 117-118 G.

### Egypt

#### Head

The British International School, Cairo

A co-educational day school with approximately 450 pupils aged 5 to 16 years providing a British curriculum education to children from the international community.

Duties: To effectively manage the educational administrative aspects of the school. This will include among other duties the responsibility for curriculum development and implementation and teaching a minimum of 10 periods a week split between infant, junior, and secondary departments.

Qualifications: Candidates should be aged 40 to 55 and must hold an honours degree from a British university and a PGCE. They must have at least 10 years' teaching experience in British curriculum schools, at least three of which must have been as head or deputy head. Several years' experience of teaching overseas, particularly in the Middle East, is also required.

Salary: Salary will be approximately £20,000 p.a. according to qualifications and experience.

Benefits: Include free furnished accommodation, free paid passage to UK each year for postholder and accompanying family during summer holidays. A car is provided for postholder.

Contract: There will be a two-year contract with the school in the first instance renewable by mutual agreement, commencing September, 1985. The British Council will guarantee the contract.

Closing date for applications: April 1, 1985.

Reference: 84 A 171 G.

### Japan

Lecturer in English Language and Literature

Shinshu University, Matsumoto

Duties: To lecture on English and American Literature and English Language and Linguistics.

Qualifications: Candidates must be British, UK qualified with a first degree (preferably in English) and PhD, published articles, and at least two years' teaching experience. RSA Dip. TEFL or PGCE TEFL highly desirable.

Salary: Local salary in range of ¥2,865,000 to ¥5,592,000 p.a. according to qualifications and experience (£1 = ¥284 plus sterling subsidy £225 p.a.).

Benefits: Local allowance including annual bonus, medical scheme, fares, and baggage.

Contract: Two-year local contract, guaranteed by the British Council, commencing April, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Closing date for applications: Friday, March 22, 1985.

Reference: 84 B 108 G.

### Mongolia

Lecturer in English

University of Ulan Bator

Duties: To teach all aspects of English language to university students and staff.

Qualifications: Degree from British University and formal qualification in TEFL (preferably RSA Dip. TEFL) with at least two years' TEFL experience. Experience of needs analysis, teaching methodology, and ESP desirable.

Salary: 1,300 Tugriks per month (£1 = 4.58 Tugriks at present) plus 10% paid in UK.

Benefits: Free accommodation, medical, superannuation contribution.

Contract: One-year, renewable by mutual agreement, commencing October, 1985. Guaranteed by the British Council.

Reference: 84 B 107.

### Oman

Post 1: Deputy Head Teacher

Post 2: 2 Assistant Primary Teachers

Post 3: Music Teacher

Muscat English Speaking School (Primary)

The Muscat English Speaking School (Primary) provides academically oriented British-type education for children aged 4-11 from many nationalities in new purpose-built premises in a well-established residential area; there is also an annex situated 150 metres from the main school.

Duties: Post 1 — To deputise for the Head Teacher, to be involved in the development of curriculum policy and development, liaison with secondary schools, organisation, and administration, of testing, co-ordination of school social activities, and co-ordination of school and friends of the assistance from parents and friends of the school, drawing up and implementation of timetable and rosters, and other duties as required.

required; to teach the full range of primary school subjects.

Post 2 — To teach the full range of primary school subjects.

Post 3: To teach music and other primary school subjects.

Qualifications: Candidates should be UK citizens with a British educational background, either single or married teaching couples. A driving licence is essential and overseas teaching experience an advantage.

In addition: Post 1 — Candidates should have a UK teaching certificate with a minimum of three years in a position of responsibility or as a Deputy Head Teacher in a UK primary school.

Post 2 — Candidates should preferably be aged 25-34 and have a UK teaching certificate and at least three years' UK primary school experience.

Post 3 — Candidates should preferably be aged 25-34 and have a UK Music Teaching Certificate and a minimum of three years' UK school experience of teaching music and other primary school work.

Salary: Tax free on a scale of Post 1: ORT, 140 to ORT, 980 p.a.; Post 2 and 3: ORT, 008 to ORT, 592 p.a.; plus overseas living allowance of ORT 0 per month and car allowance of ORT 40 per month. (£1 = ORT 38 approx.)

Benefits: Free furnished accommodation; initial settling-in allowance of ORT 100; reasonable medical expenses plus medical insurance contributions, terminal gratuity or contribution to superannuation scheme as appropriate, passage-paid annual leave, baggage allowance.

Contract: Two-year local contract guaranteed by the British Council, renewable commencing September, 1985.

Closing date for applications: March 22, 1985.

Reference: 84 A 172-175 G.

### Spain

The British Institute, Bilbao

This new Institute, which will open in June, 1985, has been set up as a result of a collaborative agreement between the British Council and the University of the Basque Country.

#### Director

Duties: To undertake overall responsibility for the financial, administrative, and academic aspects of the setting up and running of this new British Institute, and to teach for up to five hours per week.

Qualifications: MA in Education or Applied Linguistics desirable; TEFL qualification, experience of ELT management at an appropriate level of seniority, and a minimum of eight years' teaching experience essential. Teacher-training experience would be an asset. Good spoken and written Spanish is essential.

Salary: £8,682 to £11,597 (8 steps) p.a.

Benefits: Married allowance (£1,500 p.a.), superannuation compensatory addition (£300 p.a.), accommodation allowance (Pesetas 30,000 per month), passage-paid leave every two years, baggage allowance (£450), contribution to medical insurance scheme, 42 working days' leave.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council beginning May 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 112 G.

#### Assistant Director of Studies

Duties: To assist the Director in all academic and administrative matters, deputising for the Director as required. The ADOS will be responsible in particular for registration, placement, course-planning, tests and examinations, in-house training, managing teaching resources and aids; also the co-ordination of the work of the teaching team. The ADOS will teach up to 15 hours per week.

Qualifications: A degree or teacher-training qualification is desirable; RSA Dip, PGCE TEFL or equivalent, at least five years' teaching experience, plus clear evidence of administrative/organisational skills are essential. An MA in Applied Linguistics would be an advantage. Good Spanish is essential.

Salary: £8,682 to £9,937 (4 steps) p.a.

Benefits: Superannuation compensatory addition (£300 p.a.), passage-paid leave every two years, baggage allowance (£450), contribution to medical insurance scheme, 42 working days' leave.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, beginning May 1, 1985, or as soon as possible thereafter, renewable by mutual consent.

Reference: 84 D 113 G.

#### 3 Teachers of EFL

Duties: To teach classes of up to 20 students at all levels for up to 25 hours per week and to assist with the running of the Institute, including registration, testing, and examining, and ELT resource centre management.

Qualifications: A degree or teaching qualification, a recognised TEFL qualification, and five years' teaching experience, at least two of which should have been overseas. Teacher-training experience is desirable. Knowledge of Spanish is highly desirable. Single candidates and married teaching couples will be considered.

Salary: £9,000 to £9,000 p.a.

Benefits: A local allowance (currently £1,000 p.a.), superannuation compensatory addition (£500 p.a.), passage-paid leave every two years, baggage allowance (£450), contribution to medical insurance scheme, 45 working days' leave.

Contract: A two-year contract with the British Council, renewable by mutual consent. NB — One of the teacher posts commences May 1 or as soon as possible thereafter; the remaining two posts commence August 1.

Reference: 84 D 114-116 G.

For further details and an application form, please write, quoting the post reference number, to: Overseas Educational Appointments Department, The British Council, 90-91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DT.

**The British Council**

## DEPARTMENT OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

### LECTURER II in TRANSPORT STUDIES

Salary: £7,548 - £12,099 (Normally with further advancement to £14,051)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for this newly created post resulting from continued development in undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research in transport studies.

The successful applicant should have a higher degree in transport studies or a related subject and must be able to show the ability to teach quantitative techniques as applied to transport operations. Experience in the use of micro and/or mainframe computers is essential.

The person appointed will be expected to teach on a range of courses, and pursue a research interest in transport. Commencing date 1st September 1985.

Information concerning the appointment can be obtained by telephoning Chris Nitch on 07523 21312, Ext. 5497.

Application forms, to be returned by Friday, 28th March 1985, and further details, may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264638.

**Plymouth Polytechnic**

### CAVE ADULT LITERACY WORKER

(0.5 post, for young people's community education project in South London, to teach groups, supervise student / volunteer pairs, and organise club activities. Experience of teaching young people and of working with young people essential. Interest in community and educational activities an advantage.

This post requires substantial evening work and occasional weekends. Preference will be given to applicants with experience of the black community. This post is jointly funded by Clapham and Battersea Education Initiatives and CAVE (4 and 0.1). The salary is based on Burnham L1 scale (0.5) £3474-£5775 inclusive of London weighting. Further details from the Literacy Club, 3a Rectory Grove, London SW9.

Please send large SAE. Closing date: 22nd March 1985.

### LECTURER in PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited for the above post in the Department of Pharmacology, Trinity College, Dublin 2. The appointment will be for 1st October, 1985.

Candidates should preferably be Pharmacy graduates with a strong background in Pharmacology, but non-pharmacy graduates with experience in the isolation and structural elucidation of plant secondary metabolites will also be considered.

Salary Scale: £1,000 - £17,074 p.a.

Appointment will be made within the salary range £1,000 - £11,829 p.a. at a point to accord with qualifications and experience to date.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this appointment may be obtained from: The Establishment Officer, Staff Office, Trinity College, DUBLIN 2, to whom completed applications should be returned by not later than Friday, 22nd March, 1985.

### TRAIDCRAFT

A Christened-based trust concerned with just and equitable trade and economic development in the Third World.

to prepare, develop and oversee production of goods and services for export to the Third World. Experience in a rural context is essential.

Starting salary £3000-£4000 p.a. depending on experience. Full benefits and pension. Details from: The Establishment Officer, Trinity College, DUBLIN 2, to whom completed applications should be returned by not later than Friday, 22nd March, 1985.



## HUMBERSIDE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

### HEADS

required for September, 1985 for:

**HAVERLOCK SCHOOL, HOLYOAKE ROAD, GRIMSBY, SOUTH HUMBERSIDE (Re-advertisement)**  
1,168 pupils on roll. Burnham Group 12.  
Age range 12-18

This is a fully comprehensive co-educational school for pupils aged 12-18 which includes a special unit for the Hearing Impaired. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher which is now vacant following the retirement of the previous Head. Applicants should be aware that although the school is at present Group 12, it is expected to become Group 11 with effect from April 1, 1985, following the Burnham Triennial Review.

Completed forms to be returned by not later than Friday, March 15, 1985.

**WOLFRETON SCHOOL, SOUTH ELLA WAY, KIRKELLA, HULL**  
2,134 pupils on roll. Burnham Group 14.  
Age range 11-18

This is a fully comprehensive co-educational secondary school for pupils aged 11-18, located on two sites approximately one mile apart. There are currently 2,134 pupils on roll, 280 of whom are in the Sixth Form. Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head Teacher which will become vacant in September, 1985, following the retirement of the present Head of the School.

Applicants should note that the Head Teacher is also Warden of the Further Education Institute based at the Upper School site, for which an additional allowance of £1,053 per annum is payable.

Completed forms to be returned by not later than Thursday, March 28, 1985.

Application forms and further particulars for both posts are obtainable, upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, from the Director of Education (H0 Staffing), County Hall, Beverley, North Humberside HU5 9BA.

All applicants are considered on the basis of their suitability for the job irrespective of disability, race, creed, sex, or marital status. Disabled candidates whose applications have the written support of their DRO will be guaranteed an interview.

## COVENTRY (LANCHESTER) POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for a post in a relevant discipline together with suitable teaching and/or industrial experience.

**Production Engineering Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer (2 posts)**  
Experience in manufacturing systems management or manufacturing systems design including a background in systems associated with the control and monitoring of these systems.

**Applied Physical Sciences Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer or Principal Lecturer (2 posts)**  
One post in School of Applied Chemistry, one in School of Materials. Candidates for principal lecturership must demonstrate ability to provide relevant research and/or consultancy.

**Computer Science Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer (1 post)**  
Preferred computer science with expertise in systems methodology, financial computer science, software engineering, hardware engineering, other specialisms will also be considered.

**Geography Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer (1 post)**  
With interests in remote sensing and resource management and a willingness to teach in an area of human geography.

**Mathematics Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer (1 post)**  
Preferred computer science with expertise in systems methodology, financial computer science, software engineering, hardware engineering, other specialisms will also be considered.

**Statistics and Operational Research Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer or Principal Lecturer (1 post)**  
Candidates for principal lecturership must demonstrate ability to promote course development and research/consultancy in an applications oriented environment.

**Business and Management Studies Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer or Principal Lecturer (2 posts)**  
Recent professional executive experience, preferably involving the application of information technology in a business environment able to cover the following: Accounting/financial management background relevant to teaching business studies and management.

**Personal Management Lecturer Grade II/Senior Lecturer (1 post)**  
An specialist in any one of behavioural and organisation studies; operations management; manufacturing and service industries; materials management; product development; business planning; marketing. Additionally required to demonstrate ability to mount short courses and promote consultancy.

Salary Scales: Principal Lecturer £13,075-£14,029; Senior Lecturer £11,829-£12,783; Lecturer Grade II £7,548-£12,099.

For further particulars of each post available from the Personnel Officer, Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry, CV1 5PB. An application form will be sent on request.

Closing date: 28 March 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

### LECTURER IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES - BUILDING CONSTRUCTION/BUILDING CONTROL

Applications are invited for a lectureship in the Environmental Sciences Division, specialising in property development, construction and control and repair and maintenance. Candidates should have a good honours degree, professional or post-graduate research experience and a relevant professional qualification would be an advantage. (JEHOA/RICS).

Salary range: £7,520 - £14,925; USS benefits.

In the first instance the appointment is for a period of five years. The post is available immediately but the starting date is subject to negotiation.

Application forms and further particulars available from the Registrar, University of Salford, Salford M6 4WT. (Tel: 061-736 5843 Ext 215) to whom completed application forms should be returned not later than 22 April 1985 quoting reference number C247/84.

## Loughborough University of Technology

### LECTURER in COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of LECTURER in the Department of Computer Studies. Applicants should preferably be experienced in system analysis, software or hardware development, design, and/or programming. Interest in other areas of computer studies will be considered. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching of computer studies to students in the first instance. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Lecturer in Charge, Department of Computer Studies, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU.

Closing date: 22 March 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Department of Politics

### Temporary Lectureship in International Relations

Applications are invited for a two year Temporary Lectureship in the Department of Politics to assist in the teaching of International Relations. The post arises from the need to allow certain of the existing staff to concentrate upon a major research project under the Security Studies funded by the Ford Foundation. Candidates should be able to teach one or more of the Department's Undergraduate and Postgraduate Courses in International Relations, as well as undertake normal administrative and research activities. Further details of the teaching duties and other relevant matters can be obtained from the Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH, not later than 22 March 1985. Closing reference No. 275.

Applications (7 copies) giving curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to: Dr A. S. Copland, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH, not later than 22 March 1985. Closing reference No. 275.

## UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

### Chair of Aeronautics

Applications are invited for the Chair of Aeronautics from the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics. The post arises from the need to allow certain of the existing staff to concentrate upon a major research project under the Security Studies funded by the Ford Foundation. Candidates should be able to teach one or more of the Department's Undergraduate and Postgraduate Courses in Aeronautics and Astronautics, as well as undertake normal administrative and research activities. Further details of the teaching duties and other relevant matters can be obtained from the Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH, not later than 22 March 1985. Closing reference No. 275.

Applications (7 copies) giving curriculum vitae and the names of three referees should be sent to: Dr A. S. Copland, Staffing Department, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton, SO9 5NH, not later than 22 March 1985. Closing reference No. 275.

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Further details of all these posts are available from Pauline Lee (telephone 0799 22518) to whom applications accompanied by a full C.V. should be sent.

Bell College, South Road, Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 3DP.

## London Business School

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The successful candidate will have a higher degree in organisational behaviour, anthropology, psychology or sociology, teaching and research experience and a developing interest in cultural approaches to organisation. His or her responsibilities will involve contributing to our range of post-graduate and post-experience courses and the management of communication skills training in the School. The person appointed will be expected to advance his or her research activities and carry out appropriate consultancy.

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Applications with C.V. and two referees should be sent to:

Professor Denis Pym, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA from whom further details may be obtained.

Closing date for applications: Friday 29 March 1985.

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Application forms and job description are available from the County Education Officer, Community Education Service, Threadneedle House, Market Road, Chelmsford (telephone 027222, Ext. 2962). The closing date for applications is Friday 22 March 1985.

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Salary scale: £7,548 - £12,099 / £11,176 - £14,061.



In this International Women's Week, we report on women's political success in the West. Today, we talk to two women, from the Right and Left in France, brought together by a common cause, and to women in government in Scandinavia. Tomorrow, women's political clout in America, and what 10 years of the Sex Discrimination Act have achieved in Britain

AT A TIME in French politics when the extreme Right have been making surprising and significant gains, Simone Veil, remains one of the few figures of the traditional Right to retain her popularity. She has consistently come out on top in opinion polls of the last decade and is perceived by the public as a trustworthy figure, a very private person in political life.

Simone Veil is fortunate to be alive at all. Deported to Auschwitz by the French militia when a teenager, she lost much of her family. She survived, however, studied law and quickly rose in the judicial departments, finally joining part of Plevin's Justice Ministry.

It was as Giscard d'Estaing's Minister of Health that she first came to public notice. She steered the first abortion bill through a hostile Parliament. She was abused by the Right and Roman Catholic sectors of Parliament, accused of plotting the demographic death of France and vilified by the Right on the walls of Paris. The bill, part of Giscard's programme for a new liberal France, seemed poised for success.

In fact it turned out to be just the opposite. The bill was passed. Long, verbatim accounts of debates in Le Monde showed Simone Veil responding to abuse with great dignity on behalf of French women. It was an immensely popular move in a country that was yearning to modernise and her political credibility was greatly enhanced with the voters, particularly the important female voters, who found themselves able to identify with a political figure for once.

Looking back, she is sure that being a woman in a nearly all male Parliament helped. Only a woman could have got that bill through, for she was speaking on behalf of French women in this bastion of male power.

She became a Euro MP in 1979 and this marked a new stage in her career. She is a committed European and was a successful and popular president of the European Parliament, earning much respect for her diplomatic handling of difficult debates. On the traditional alliances between Britain and France she says: "I think that Britain is indispensable to the community, whatever the problems. Europe without Britain is inconceivable."

Simone Veil understands the British point of view, indeed she describes herself as "a liberal in the old-fashioned English sense" when asked to position herself on the political spectrum.

The European dimension to her political life is intriguing in someone who belongs to such a charming tradition. She herself describes the French as "too domestic". There is an undoubted link between her past as a deportee and her vision of the Community, a vision that has succeeded in so far as that, "the way between France, Britain and Germany is now unthinkable for the first time in many centuries."

The problems of the domestic political scene in France have recently highlighted the differences between the two. As head of an unhappy alliance between the UDF (traditional Gaullists) and the RPR (Conservative party) led by the ambitious mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, for the European elections, she was disappointed that the results were not as positive as hoped. The uneasy alliance results from the tremendous organisational powers of the RPR who depend on the charisma of



**SIMONE VEIL:**  
'Fight both battles, career and feminist'

Chirac rather than on any well thought out policies. Conversely, the UDF cannot function on a national level, though they have the theoretical clout without the massed guards of the RPR. The defeat of the Right in the last general election still ranks, too — Chirac is still blamed by some sections for sabotaging the Giscard campaign.

Simone Veil's relations with Chirac are interesting. She is said to maintain good personal relations with him and is often mentioned as a possible Prime Minister should Chirac ever become President. Simone Veil knows how to talk to people and overcomes a certain natural reticence. In a group of impressed, overworked local politicians she will listen and question, giving much the same impression as the Royal Family in Britain. She has the knack of looking a person right in the eye and listening.

Above all she gives the impression of human warmth, of being a real person, with feelings and fears. It is this informal and straightforward approach that is so appealing to the French.

She comments, "People like

me because I use the same language, I make mistakes as they do."

"I am one of those women who believe that we must fight both battles at once, career and feminism. It's a good thing, women stories about going back home and having more babies, or that they mustn't try for better things, they won't fail for it... and in the end it suits men, doesn't it?"

As a woman on the Right, Simone Veil has inevitably been compared to Margaret Thatcher. But "in domestic life" as she is called in France has none of the warmth and public sympathy that Simone Veil evokes. Although working in a more macho society, where women are just beginning to consolidate their acquisitions, she has earned respect from all and no one makes jokes about her mistresses. The conflicts arise over her politics not her person.

It is no longer possible for her to steer clear of the in-fighting as she has done in the past. The emergence of the Front National and its leader Le Pen has changed the political scene. These tensions have made some fundamental contradictions in Simone Veil's position appear.



**YVETTE ROUDY:**  
'Ignorance is the basis of inaction'

Her involvement in national as opposed to European politics and her association with the scuffle to produce a credible leader on the Right have somewhat tarnished her independent image. She herself is well aware of this danger but the vituperation on both sides of politics is reflected in her inability to say a good word for anything the Socialists have done, even the broad social changes which must be close to her heart.

As a woman and a Jew she is caught up in a right wing tradition that is not noted for its sympathy with either group. She is regularly insulted at public meetings by the Right, both personally and as a symbol of women and Jews, so much so that Chirac himself had to denounce these insults, publicly defend her and align himself with her on the same platform at the last elections.

She commented recently: "If one is prepared to come forward as a woman in a society led by men, as a Jew in a vision of humanity that is marked by the camps, then one finds oneself in a minority and one fights."

Kathleen Griffin

FRANCE, where women did not get the vote until 1945, where a woman could not open a bank account without her husband's permission until 1964, where contraception was not legalised until 1967 and abortion illegal before 1975, is an unlikely country to bias the trail for women's rights. Yet it is one of the only nations in the western world to have set up a government ministry entirely devoted to women's issues.

Yvette Roudy, Minister for Women's Rights in France, is proudly held up by her entourage as an exemplary model of "a self-made woman." No mean feat in a country without a tradition of female career politicians. A child of a working class family, she left school at 16 to become a shorthand typist, later taking her "bac" by correspondence. In the mid 1960s she joined the feminist and socialist movements, inched her way up the political ladder, and finally became Minister for Women's Rights when the Socialists won power in 1981.

Madame le ministre is down to earth, dislikes social niceties and has a reputation for outspokenness. Her manner is that of an old experi-

enced boxer who knows how to deal with every dirty blow in the book.

But, predictably, her real contests are with the more conservative elements of the Latin country. Inevitable bouts have been fought with the Roman Catholic Church over issues like the information campaign on contraception in 1981. And Catholics and conservatives alike rallied against the Abortion Bill entitling women to state reimbursement for abortion.

"I had a lot of problems with that one, she sighs, 'only 35-40 per cent of people were very much against it but they were precisely the people with money, power and influence.' She won that particular round when the bill became law in December 1982, but she draws a general conclusion, "Progressive governments advance the cause of women, conservative regimes do not. I couldn't possibly implement my programme under a conservative President."

Yvette Roudy lays the blame for traditional French tardiness over women's issues at the door of religion and "machismo." "Historically,

being a Protestant country, England had a head start over us," she says with a sweep of the hand that is at once indignant and dismissive, "in that France is a Mediterranean country with the Mediterranean attitude that women are to be used according to the needs men have: virgin, mother, or the whore, and not as a human being."

Yvette Roudy's efforts to advance France up the international league tables on women's rights have earned her a reputation for dynamism in the French press. With the belief that "ignorance is the basis of inaction," she has set up 150 consultation centres to advise women on their legal rights. She has established professional training schemes up and down the country, to give women access to employment that would otherwise be closed to them. She has pushed through the Professional Equality Law, tackling all sexual discrimination in the hiring and firing of labour. And after three years in office, she is clearly pleased with the ground that has been covered.

"We have a lot of good new laws, which are as progressive as those in any other country," she says.

She recognises, though, that the best legislation and resolve in the world cannot hope to overcome the more insidious forms of sexism. For instance, in the French language all nouns denoting high ranking or prestigious occupations are of masculine gender: le ministre, le directeur, un auteur. Madame Roudy, le ministre des droits de la femme, argues that a woman who becomes a minister, director, or author, is led, by the language itself, to feel that she is a woman in a man's domain and that she has no right place there. But it is one thing to wish the language were different, quite another to change it. How do you intervene in an area which is by its very nature so resistant to intervention?

The same problem arises with sexual harassment in the classroom and the workplace, where women act as their own censors, unconsciously identifying with female subjects and occupations.

How does a representative of the people in office, whose political credibility depends on achieving concrete results, intervene in areas so intangible?

Yvette Roudy's attitude is that these are problems affecting women and therefore they must be tackled. She has distributed glossy brochures of women in traditionally male occupations (e.g. pregnant women working on building sites) and has been using language to generate new feminist terms to denote women's professional activities. She has launched an extensive television advertisement campaign, directed at schoolgirls and their parents to jolt preconceptions about "appropriate" subjects for girls.

The paradox of her position as Minister for Women's Rights is that she is working to put her name in the work. For the present, however, she doesn't look like a woman anticipating imminent redundancy.

Isabel Tang

## THE UGLY SISTER

TEN YEARS ago this month, the terms of the treaty ending hostilities in the long-running Sex Wars were published: the Sex Discrimination Act and the Equal Pay Act, signed by the men's representatives. Margaret Thatcher was appointed to a position of unprecedented power in recognition of the women's successful struggle.

Until now, there has been little information about what went on behind the scenes for those tense days leading up to the final signing of the treaty. But a secret memorandum which has come into our hands reveals details of a meeting which took place between the male negotiators late in 1974. It reveals a plot which casts some doubt over the extent of the women's victory, and suggests that women may have been the victims of a male political conspiracy.

The fumes of whisky and cigars bore witness to the seriousness of the meeting. It was in the archaic, red velvet-lined room, exhausted, the famous bag hanging dejectedly from his eyes.

"They want total equality," he groaned. "They'll settle for nothing less."

Y, devoted fellow, filled his glass and tucked a blanket round his knees. "We've had it, you chaps — unless... To describe the look those defeated men gave Y as a wild surmise is not over-poetical. "Spit it out, old man," said Z.

Y began to pace the room, disappearing from view through the smoke and then re-appearing, inspired. "We're not beaten yet, men. We may have lost a battle, but we can still win the war."

I began to take notes. Y said: "Softly, softly cutchew monkey, chaps. Remember that Frog fellow said about having to go backwards to go forwards? We need to think long-term."

"Stick to straight English, can't you. We always beat the French anyway," said X. Tension makes him testy.

SHAME FOR US, BOTH SEXES WEREN'T MORE DISCRIMINATING AT THE BELLUM BOX...!!



"We must delude 'em to disarm 'em," said Y. "We must give in to their demands, but actually make sure we let 'em loose in areas which will have no effect at all on our running things."

"Frankly, I'll have to come a bit cleaner than that," said Z. "I noticed he has a large hole in his left sock."

"I've prepared a three point plan," said Y. "First, we make discrimination on the grounds of sex illegal. They'll spend all their time searching for cases to bring to court, and changing his to it and mansion to personation and manipulate to peopulate and none of it will have any effect on us whatsoever."

"Second, we isolate them. Encourage 'em to see us as the enemy and within no time at all, they'll be hidden away in the back of the house."

"Third, we'll encourage them to encourage each other into their traditional areas of interest — those things they're good at, like children and housekeeping and welfare and such. Useful job they'll do too — and it'll mean they protect us from any of their number who tries to break away by branding them traitors. They'll be a new female word for it, of course."

"Then we give them Equal Pay, tell 'em they've got to have a job to prove they exist, and they'll do it. They'll get all the peanuts and have all the equal pay they like because they've only each other to compare themselves to."

"By jove, I think you've got something there," cried Z. "Do you think they'll fall for it?"

"It's worth a try. And you haven't heard the end of the grace yet. We give one of 'em real political power. Just one of them."

"What's the point of that, said X. "Sound, dangerous to me," said Y.

Y allowed himself a triumphant little smile. When he learned to control his emotions, he could be a useful fellow. He said: "No danger with the one I've got in mind. You mark my words, in 10 years time, after a decade of Margaret as a symbol of successful equality, there'll be women wondering why they ever fought the war at all. I'll take bets on it."

Here the document breaks off. There has been considerable speculation as to who was the 1 of the piece, and this may become the subject of an internal inquiry in the Ministry of Defence.

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## Where the iron lady would not be the odd one out

BRITAIN may have its cast-iron lady, but if Parliament is still the supreme expression of the people's will its women are missing out badly. A simple statistical comparison with three Nordic single-chamber legislatures drives the point forcefully home:

	Total of which per cent female
UK (House of Commons).....	650 28 4.3
Sweden (Riksdag).....	349 88 25.4
Denmark (Folketing).....	179 42 23.2
Finland (Eduskunta).....	200 61 30.5

In Nordic governments, six out of 20 Ministers in Sweden, four out of 21 in Denmark, and three out of 17 in Finland are women. Apart from Mrs Thatcher, Britain's 21-strong Cabinet consists entirely of men. Even allowing for the high share of Scandinavian women on the labour market, their emancipated lifestyle, and the speed with which they obtained the vote, the discrepancy is glaring.

Whether Scandinavian women actually have more political leverage, though, is a different question.

Karin Soeder, deputy chairman of Sweden's Centre Party, has been an MP since 1971. She occupied the highest political position attained by a Nordic woman — Foreign Minister — until Gro Harlem Brundtland did a seven-month stint as Norway's Prime Minister.

"When you get down to hard talks it makes no difference whether you're a woman Foreign Minister or not," she remarks.

Closer to Mrs Soeder's heart are probably health and social affairs — her responsibility for three years in the non-socialist coalition government that was ousted in 1982. She seeks methods of making society less aggressive, of persuading men to accept "softer" values. As a teacher she believes violence is on the wane in Swedish schools, though she is forced

to wonder whether it is being replaced by self-destructiveness.

Nevertheless, "a modicum of aggression" is essential in the political scene if the only way to compete with men, or to get into a position to modify their attitudes. Sometimes you have to push hard to promote good causes, and you have to be tough to effect such reforms as a redistribution of income."

Along the road to a better society, according to Mrs Soeder, women were instrumental in preventing the manufacture of nuclear weapons by Sweden in the 1960s, and were prominent among the "antis" heralding the nuclear energy referendum of 1980. They have been behind legislation to reduce working hours of parents with small children, and have focused debate on the environment in and around the home.

Ebba Strange is one of 21 Socialist People's Party MPs sitting in Denmark's Folketing. Her party dates from 1960: strongly against the EEC and both super-power-dominated military alliances, it is stirred by a strong social conscience.

For Mrs Strange, a feeling for the underprivileged is heightened by the personal experience of being a single parent since her marriage split 25 years ago, when her daughter was seven and her son five. She has campaigned successfully for a law that gives children more access to both of their parents after a divorce — or of a breakdown in the relationship of cohabitants.

"It is very easy for women to fall into the trap of viewing politics in men's terms," she says. "Instead, we should try to obtain power and influence as much as we can without losing our feminine attributes."

Mrs Strange is convinced that women as a whole would be overlooked if they were not so well entrenched in Parliament, the only means by which matters of primary interest to them get put on the agenda.

Asked what she has achieved, Mrs Strange believes women have helped alleviate the impact of the present non-socialist coalition government's spending cuts on single-parent families, and the enactment of equal pay and protection of women against dismissal when they become pregnant.

But even in advanced Denmark it is still difficult to get women elected. They have to try to act in the worst possible male way to try to get ahead. Even so, they should stick to their own attitudes and keep their roots in the feminist movement."

Heading the world league of female representation in Parliament is Finland — 61

women are ensconced in the granite-walled Eduskunta. One of them is Arja Alho, a Social Democrat of the radical left, the Finns Party.

Wondered how on earth women could further their interests when they were so heterogeneous and failed to team up with one another. "They are representative of their parties rather than of women," Ms Alho insists. "Since they were the first in Europe to obtain suffrage, they have been content with their lot, and they lack a feminist consciousness. Women on the way up have generally been chosen by men in the hope that they will be pliable."

Arja Alho believes, however, that women's liberationists are too prone to "chant slogans and to oversimplify." They said there'd be changes if women were elected — but there haven't been many. We've got quantity without quality: women have not thought out thoroughly what their viewpoint

should be. They use terms like 'international competitiveness' just as men do. They're not coming up with alternatives."

Asked 30, Arja Alho is now in her first term as an MP and has been numbered among rebels against the authority of the social democratic Prime Minister, Mr Kalevi Sorsa. The "revolt" fizzled out, but one gets a feeling that Ms Alho is not alone in feeling frustrated at the difficulties of steering reforms through Parliament in face of the inbuilt conservatism of the constitution.

"It's better to have 61 women in Parliament than one," she concludes, "but the problem is that they have not been active in politics for many years. They have been making coffee while the men have been making decisions. It's still too easy to laugh at the female viewpoint and at those black-and-white persons called feminists."

Donald Field

## OPEN SPACE

### Caring is more than skin deep

TWO CHEERS for Frank Mulville and his full-time working Wendy (Sweet Adele, February 21). How absolutely splendid of them so unselfishly to take on Mother, especially when Frank used to hate her. Of course, having a rota of four "ladies" who do the actual work of lifting and washing and toileting and dressing her does take some of the burden from the weary shoulders of Frank and his wife. In fact, it seems that their lives are hardly affected by Adele's presence — Wendy can still work full-time and go off for days "on business"; and Frank free to write his ill-considered and peevish prose at home while the "ladies" cope.

I was interested to read that the ladies' shift on duty is only "a few hours" — spare a thought for all those solitary women who look after a diserable, incontinent, demanding relative on their own seven days a week, all year round. No healthy income there to provide obliging "ladies" to do all the caring.

Caring is more than skin-deep. It can't be bought to "save a conscience" or protect an inheritance. To suggest that hospitals and homes are cruel, indeed, verily cruel or not, is a libel on a body of people whose devotion and patience is a model to us all. No one would take on the nursing of geriatrics for the fun of it —

as Frank and Wendy must realise. You actually have to love old people!

For Frank and Wendy never say an unkind word or by omission commit an unkind act. Come off it, Mr and Mrs Mulville — don't be so complacent in your belief that you are more worthy than the rest of us.

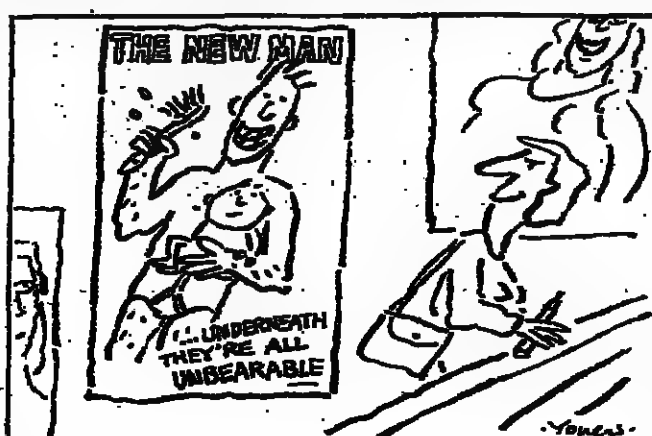
Andrew Colles,

Thames Ditton,

Surrey.

So what's new?

IN his article on New Man, Macho Man, Gay Man etc. John Cunningham overlooks the major blighting influence on male and female sexuality today. It is the abundance of superficial scrutinising, facile analysis, flip stereotyping, of which his own article is a shining example. This endless verbalising sticks a knife in the groin of sexual authenticity, sterilising what, for each individual, should be unique and spontaneous.



Like, I'm sure, most men, I can see nothing of myself in the ready-made types John Cunningham and his friends have brought into being. All I know with certainty is that I am different in my own way from all other men — just as every woman is different from all other women. And every stage in life — every day almost — is also different from what has gone before and what is to come. Football team analogies — The Gays, The Machos, The New Men — conceals much, reveals nothing. They only serve to

trivialise, and to fill column inches. If we must look for a significant way forward, these matters might best be left in the hands of GOWI-men and GOWI-women. They are the ones who say little but Get On With It.

Ian Flintoff,

London SW6 TNJ.

Women at risk

DEPO Provera is being used on increased risk of cervical cancer — poor women with large families. The WHO study showed a higher risk in long-term users even after allowing for other risk factors. This is of major importance in the Third World, where cancer of the cervix is the biggest cancer killer of women. We know that barrier contraceptives help to reduce the risk.

When studies like this are published it is important for women to understand with whom the drug users are be-

ing compared. The control group — as with many Pill studies — are those who are already sick, and we know that the use of oral contraceptives increases the risk of hospital admission. Those who have hysterectomies were excluded, yet evidence submitted by the Coordinating Group on Depo Provera showed that many women had had hysterectomies for continuous bleeding caused by the drug.

One group who never get to hospital are those who commit suicide. My evidence that suicide risk was likely to be increased as it is in Pill users. When Dr Elizabeth Wilson and another doctor who used Depo Provera were questioned at the hearing they said it had caused no deaths among their patients. "Had there been any deaths?" asked the Panel. "Yes," they replied, "from suicide and accidents."

Jean Robinson,

Oxford.



French funds brought Peter Stein's production of *The Blacks* from Berlin to Paris

## European money-go-round

Walter Schwarz reports on how France and Germany are much more generous than Britain in funding the arts



FOUR years ago Britain was spending 26 of public money per head of population on the arts. In the same year the West Germans spent £18, the French £23.

A British visitor to theatre or opera in Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt or Strasbourg inevitably struck by the frequency of new productions

and, often, the adventure that money can bring.

At the Frankfurt opera, whose Aida was so daring that a first-night audience sent lavatory rolls cascading from the ceiling in protest, the director, Hans Neuenfeld, says a new, more youthful audience fills his opera to 82 per cent capacity. Frankfurt, with a population of 675,000—the size of Leeds—gives the opera a subsidy of £12 million a year—twice the figure for the English National Opera—for 250 performances.

And this is not the most comfortably provided of West Germany's 60 operas: Berlin's gets £17 million, Cologne's £16 million, Munich's and Hamburg's £15 million apiece.

The increases have been felt throughout the arts from the Paris Opera to refurbished provincial cinemas and expanding music colleges. In the seven years

before Mitterrand, new productions at the Paris Opéra dwindled from 13 a year to one.

Now, with the Opéra's working budget increased from £16 million to £26 million, productions run at 14 new operas a year, ten new ballets and 13 operettas put on at the newly reopened Opéra Comique.

West Germany's federal structure, in which arts are financed in roughly equal proportions by the states and local government, the only privileged arts centre in West Berlin, which gets half its total budget reimbursed from Bonn.

This makes it the German theatre capital with the Renaissance and Schaubühne theatres in rivalry for pre-eminence. In West Germany's 74 states and town theatres, box office receipts average £1 million a year while subsidies average £6 million.

The French support five national theatres less lavishly—Comédie Française, Odéon, Châtelet, Est Parisien and Strasbourg. Their combined subsidy went up from £12 million in 1981 to £22 million last year.

Generosity towards the arts has deep roots in both countries. French glory was already focused in art under

Louis XIV. In our own time the glory was allowed to fade under the business-minded Giscard but it has been ceremoniously restored by Mitterrand, who is probably the best-read and most cultured head of state or government of the 20th century. "Socialism," he said, "is first of all a cultural project."

Lang, a former theatre director, went to excessive lengths in "chauvinism," launching a crusade against the "financial and intellectual imperialism" of the Americans. But his attempt to promote a "Mediterranean culture" went down badly with a public which remains addicted to Dadas and made E.T., the greatest commercial cinema success in French history. Even so, Lang has presided over a quiet official revolution in the arts.

West Germany owes its lavish tradition to local patronage dating back to the 18th century prince and a federal system that disperses patronage. Naturally, the economic miracle helped fund the arts, while decentralisation has helped cushion the effects of austerity.

Both systems have problems. Apart from the cock-crowing which irritates

French intellectuals, there are fears that increased state patronage will lead to political control. And, despite Lang's genuine efforts at decentralisation, Paris continues to take more than the lion's share of everything.

German official patronage—diluted by the federal system—has been remarkably liberal, supporting writers and film-makers even when they are deeply critical of society and its politics. Now there are fears the CDU government is tightening control.

Does Jewish provision lead to better art? The remarkable wave of film-making in both France and Germany during the Sixties and Seventies has dried up for the moment: nor are drama, painting and writing in a "period of special glory."

But there could be a lull before the benefits are evident of moves to spread artistic experience downwards from the elite and outwards from metropolitan centres. Both governments are trying to make the arts more democratic—with encouragement for popular music in France and for fringe theatre in Germany.

To decentralise theatre, Lang has increased subsidies to 30 state-aided private theatres by an average of £800,000 each. Distinguished

beneficiaries include Patrice Chéreau's Théâtre des Amateurs at Nanterre. Another 1,000 small theatres get an average of £100,000 each, with their grants supervised by 13 new provincial inspection teams.

German theatre is solidly based, with more than 20 million tickets sold a year—a better turnout than for league football matches. After a pre-war booking average of 60 per cent of capacity, opera and ballet now normally fill 81 per cent, opera 84 per cent and drama 71 per cent of capacity.

Nowhere is the French and German lead over Britain more painfully evident than in films. Means put at the disposal of French cinema have increased tenfold since 1981, from £3-£1 million. A further £18 million is paid out under a box-office levy. This helps French films because most of the levy comes from foreign films.

As a result of new state guarantees private investment in film production went up from £16-£24 million in a single year.

German success in film owes much to statutory co-operation between television and cinema. Coproductions financed by TV companies are given a two-year run in cinemas first. In addition, a box-office levy funds new

films; films "likely to improve the quality and profitability of the German film industry" are eligible for loans up to £200,000, and a board for new German films also gives help for first films. Its grants launched Herzog, Kluge, Fassbinder and Wenders.

France and Germany inhabit cultural extremes: centralisation in Paris, decentralisation in the German Länder and cities. Each has drawbacks. The ubiquitous Jack Lang often irritates provincials, to whom the expanding cultural role of the state looks like bureaucratic oppression. Nor has decentralisation done much to reverse the huge dominance of the capital which swallows too large a share of the arts funds.

Prosperous German theatres and opera houses are often less than adventurous, as if they can never afford to forget that generous subsidies come in the last resort from solid bourgeois voters.

But in both countries the important thing is that the money is there. In Germany it is a tradition: arts have always been well funded and it occurs to nobody to stop. In France it's a matter for gloire—and there can be no higher priority than that. TOMORROW: The lost glory of the Arts Council's Garden.

Hugh Hebert on a television profile of Marcel Carné

## False paradise

IF YOU wanted to make films in France during the occupation, you listened to what Goebbels said, and he said French films should be "lightweight, vacuous, and if possible stupid." The director Marcel Carné and his scriptwriter Jacques Prévert, who had an ear through not a snook, went away and made one yavvy costume fantasy, and one enduring popular masterpiece, *Les Enfants du Paradis*.

That was the movie where Ariette looks at Jean-Louis Barrault and said "C'est tout simple, l'amour!" In her silk-lined voice, and several generations of us believed her, dammit, the way we believed the Hill of Beans speech in Casablanca.

*Les Enfants* is said to be the most popular French film ever made, and maybe it was their best answer to Goebbels: it employed 2,000 extras at a time when no one had a job was to be in line for the trains east to forced labour. But it was not one of the typical Carné/Prévert films.

These were three brooding, bleak, intense pictures of French working class life in 1935-40, blighted by growing despair, shattered by arbitrary violence. *Les Enfants* was to Carné's (C-2) obliged with extended clips from *Quai des Brumes* and *Le Jour se Lève* as a taster for a season of his films.

Gavin Millar is a good guide on these classics. He drew some gritty observations from Georges Franju, and underlined how reliant Carné was on Prévert—whose scripts got most of the credit these days. He and Alexandre Trauner's recreations in the studio of the real, grey streets and sleazy rooms where these depressing deeply romantic tales are set. A few bits of furniture, a few hats of the era, and the "what I like," said Carné.

While the row about the Channel 4 programme on *Musiciens* burns on, World in Action (Granada) adds a dash more oil to the flames. Was Hilda Murrell, the expert and anti-nuclear campaigner murdered mysteriously a year ago, the victim of a plain but quirky burglar, or of an intelligence agent looking for not for look but for information?

Second question, what is the viewer who has spent the weekend with *Marple* and *Dalziel* to make of Assistant Chief Constable Bernard Drew? Is it odd, Mr Drew, that both Miss Murrell's home telephone and the one at her holiday cottage away in Wales were out of order at the time she was burgled and murdered? Have you inquired whether her telephone was being tapped? Well, actually, no we haven't.

And the copy of her paper prepared for the one you found had nothing deleted, yet Miss Murrell's diary shows that she did make deletions the day before she died. So what? Have been a later draft, now missing? Do you think there could be just the tiniest connection between the burglary/murder and Skewell? "We rule it out," Thank you, Mr Drew.

### BELFAST

Ian Hill

### Irish Impressionists

HOW lucky to be Dr Julian Campbell. The ideas set out in his doctoral thesis *Irish Artists in France and Belgium 1850-1914*, accepted by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1980, form the basis for both the Irish Impressionists' showing at the Ulster Museum and for that Exhibition's catalogue. Yet there is not the work of one Irish Impressionist painter in either. Holman Hunt, Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, which commissioned this exhibition, dismisses the title as a "meaningless phrase." But it attracts the punters in droves.

During the time under Dr Campbell's inspection many Irish artists, set off first for London, then Antwerp and afterwards Paris to study. In Antwerp they fell under the spell of the relative freedom of Paris where artists were relaxed and open to almost anyone. But before long Hone, O'Keefe, Lavery and the rest had drifted the few kilometres south to the Hotel Cheillon on the banks of the Loing, at Grez.

There, it has been said, and this exhibition gives it total credence, they fell under the spell of Jules Bastien-Lepage the plein-airist, and they sat around smoking sunlight, waiting for the skies to turn grey and the light to steady. Only then did they set out to capture their abstracted, listless girls sweeping leaves, gathering apples, from the grey-green grass under a grey sky, by the grey, sluggish river.

Meanwhile, back in Paris, George Moore, that foppish old poseur, was praising Lepage above Manet, Degas, Monet, Sisley, Renoir and Pissarro whose work he also knew.

Still, it is an important exhibition. It spans three-quarters of a century of a country's art and demonstrates how so many could have been so close to the seduction of Western art and not notice the earth move. But the best reason for visiting the Ulster Museum are on the wall given over to 12 splendid Roderie O'Conors. The bold stripes of his paintwork, the diagonal complementary greens and reds of his Breton portraits, the swirling yellows of his *Field of Corn*, Pont Aven testify to a painter who bypassed the timidity of the plein-airists, who exhibited alongside Van Gogh, Matisse, Renoir, Cézanne, Derain, and Toulouse-Lautrec, exchanged studios with Gauguin, influenced Matthew Smith and encouraged Modigliani. Certainly, Ireland's most significant painter of the period.

The Irish Impressionists continues at the Ulster Museum till Sunday.

### RADIO 3

Edward Greenfield

### Harriet

A LIVE relay from Norfolk, Virginia, brought a welcome chance to hear *Thes Musgrave's* new opera, two days after its premiere. Jointly commissioned by Virginia Opera and Covent Garden in London, *Harriet: The Woman Who Was Moses*, is an opera of immediate and powerful impact which, whatever its shortcomings, communicates vividly even via radio.

The subject is Harriet Tubman, an escaped slave who before the American Civil War ferried other blacks to safety in the north. She acted as conductor on the "Underground Railroad" no fewer than 19 times. This is not the first time that Miss Musgrave has chosen an obscure subject—*The Decision*, a work which marked a breakthrough for her, was about a mining disaster—and as before, writing her own libretto, she has used opera powerfully to heighten the emotional conflict. The scenes switch rapidly, and the announcer's summary before each of the two long acts seemed dauntingly complex. In fact, so clear is the emotional geography and so clear are most of the words that matter, the plot consistently makes its point. Each development of the story, as in conventional romantic opera, brings a musical plum, with ideas to

latch into the mind and positively attract the listener, notably in the free sprinkling of infections and even complete melodies from negro spirituals.

One trouble is that in dramatic as in physical terms the characters are too black and white. The libretto does not help by plucking out prosaic lines at key moments of high melodrama. Nor is Miss Musgrave's music to represent evil and disaster as convincing as her sweet warm lyricism, but that on the whole is a welcome surprise in a composer today.

With its choruses of slaves, a lullaby for Harriet that develops into more than an incidental aria, a moving lament for Harriet's mother and many fine duets and ensembles, Miss Musgrave has set out to appeal in a more easily tonal idiom than in the past. Conducted by Peter Mark, director of Virginia Opera and Miss Musgrave's husband, the whole company responded to the music's warmth with some outstanding contributions from the principal black soloists.

Both Cynthia Haymon as Harriet, with her creamy beautiful tone extending heavenwards, and Ben Holt as Josiah, her intended, darkly resonant in unmistakably black timbre, are singers to look out for. So is Althea Devaughn as Harriet's mother, drawing warm applause for her big aria.

### CARDIFF

Ken Rowat

### Images Of War

WHETHER he chooses to glorify it, condemn it, record it objectively or use its imagery to support political messages, the artist who turns to war for his theme has seldom been short of ready material. Seventeen contemporary artists and photographers here exhibit their response to the bestiality of modern man.

Look at the photographs first, for the camera takes you straight into all the grief and horror. Sometimes an image seems to rise above mere documentation like Susan Meiselas's shot of a woman glancing stoically at the camera as she searches for remnants in her shattered home.

After that, most of the art works smack of self-conscious art-making, particularly those of the figurative expressionists who exhibit lots of paint and energy but little originality. One of Bill Woodrow's sheet metal ingenuities qualifies by virtue of its metamorphosed gun, and Michael Sande was an obvious candidate with his pow-

erful, sombre imagery. Terry Atkinson is clearly no artist, but for him it's the socio-political message in title and comment which matters.

Glenys Johnson avoids the obvious symbolism of dark colours, flooding her canvases with the hot light of Beirut. A boy points his pistol at a soldier of the UN Peacekeeping Force and the delicate precision with which the artist distils nuances of the spatial relationship makes us aware not only of war, but of the staggering, elusive nature of reality itself. She is using her medium to explore rather than express—and that's how art usually comes about.

*Images of War* at the Cardiff Arts Centre, Cardiff, until Saturday.

### FESTIVAL HALL

Meirion Bowen

### Petrov Recital

REPLACING the indisposed Enid Gilels at this recital was the Soviet pianist Nikolai Petrov, who devoted half his programme and two encores to Bach.

Most enjoyable were his encores—Myra Hess's serene and noble transcription of Jenu, Joy of Man's Desiring, and Rachmaninov's pianistically effervescent recreation of the Prelude from the E Major solo violin Partita, about which I could imagine Andrew Lloyd Webber making a song and dance.

I was less happy with the St Anne Prelude and Fugue, heard in the version concocted by Petrov from the piano duet transcription by Busoni. Here I missed the continuous flow of the original organ sonority, Petrov's pedalling of the piece produced an admirable clarity of texture but insufficient harmonic richness. I also found his reading of the Partita in B Minor too brisk and business-like.

In Petrov's intriguingly planned programme, Mozart's Fantasy in C Minor (K478) sat alongside Schubert's Wanderer Fantasy—both adventurous in their play of shifting tonalities and semi-improvisatory structures. But the tension and drama of Mozart's overtly operatic fantasy somehow eluded Petrov. He was immaculate and precise as ever, but too detached and abstract.

This review appeared in later editions yesterday.

### GALLERIES BRIEFING

Signar Polke (Anthony d'Offay, 23 Derain, 13) Polke W1, until March 13. Polke quantify among the major figures of the current German Renaissance. His subject-matter—watchtowers, jet-matter—Vegardil—is typically despairing. But the pictures are fashioned out of such an anarchic array of materials that every image looks in danger of complete aesthetic disintegration.

Hermann Fechenbach (Bland Fine Art, 22 Princes Street, W1, until tomorrow). Fechenbach was yet another of the young Jewish artists who fled from Hitler's Germany to Britain, and promptly disappeared into that deep, post-war well of obscurity reserved for refugees. These powerful woodcuts. These powerful reminders of a forgotten talent, notably when the artist launches a full-frontal assault on the image of the Nazis.

Air and Space Auction (Air Gallery, until March 12). On March 14 the Air Gallery is holding a fund-raising auction in aid of the gallery, and the work for sale is now on show. It ranges from Hockney to Hockney, from Glen Baxter to Glenn Kossow. A strong mixed show.

Sir Frank Brangwyn (Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, until March 22). It took Frank Brangwyn a long time to find a worthwhile style of his own. His splendid three-quarter century exhibition dealing in a wishy-washy plain-artism was by Waldemar Januszczak.

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## The parts politicians can't reach

Inevitably, and rightly, a Conservative government and a Conservative Home Secretary are in the dock over phoning and control of the security services. It is Mr Leon Brittan who has taken temporary refuge behind Lord Bridge's onanistic quick inquiry into the abuse of surveillance guidelines. It is Mr Brittan who is tomorrow bringing forward an obviously ineffective bill on phoning. And it will be Mr Brittan, Sir Michael Havers and the Prime Minister who must now be made to face the full seriousness of the Massiter allegations about MIS.

Nevertheless, the opposition parties start from a disadvantage as they begin this chase. All the former Home Secretaries who still sit in the Commons (Messrs Jenkins, Callaghan and Rees) repose on the opposition benches. And each of them has presided over the same system which now threatens to come apart in Mr Brittan's hands. In particular, the Callaghan government's much blotted copybook was soiled by the abuses of the secret state. It was Mr Rees who, as Home Secretary, got rid of Messrs Agee and Hosenball on the basis of undisclosed and highly suspect security information. It was Mr Rees who presided over the surveillance operation against the offices of the National Council for Civil Liberties (whether or not he authorised it) that led to the arrest and prosecution of Aubrey, Berry and Campbell. And it was Mr Rees, along with Dr Owen at the Foreign Office, who deported Ms Astrid Proll.

Mr Rees has responded to the Massiter revelations in an illuminating way. He has denied, quite categorically, that the alleged surveillance of the fire brigade and Ford union leaders took place. That is to say, he has denied that it took place on his authority. Unfortunately, and this is the whole point, that is not the same thing. It does not mean that Mr Rees is a wicked man, or even a naive one. Quite the contrary. To his credit, as Home Secretary, he was the first holder of the office to allow parliamentary debate on the Special Branch (albeit

only under pressure from Mr Robin Cook). Yet what Mr Rees said in those debates raised more questions than he answered. "The Special Branch collects information on those who I think cause problems for the state," he declared in March 1978. This may have been true or it could have been a top of the head folie de grandeur. Mr Brittan, being a lawyer, puts it more circumspectly when he talks about the Special Branch and MIS. The trouble, though, remains the same. Nobody, and on a generous interpretation this includes the Home Secretary, really knows the truth. A structure in which the whole of MIS (however many people and filing systems that includes) and the Branch are mysteriously "accountable" to one individual is no structure of accountability at all. And no judge can bridge the gap either.

Both Mr Neil Kinnock and his shadow Home Secretary, Mr Gerald Kaufman have now made clear that it will all be different once they have got their hands on the levers. Well, we have, alas, heard that before. And not just from Labour leaders. The point here is not whether Mr Brittan or Mr Rees is the 'tougher' chap, nor whether Mr Kaufman would be any better. They are all talented politicians with the credentials of adequate control. The point is that the system itself is an impossible one, imposing unworkable demands upon any individual Home Secretary. That is why, at the end of the Massiter affair, it will be necessary for any future government (or even for this one, which allowed greater frankness about security matters than its predecessors) to legislate. Legislation, what is more, on the basis of far better facts than Lord Bridge will ever provide. So far, the whole security area has been looked at piecemeal. A reform of Section 2 here (or not, as the case may be). A statute on phoning there. No party has approached the subject in the round. The nearest attempt has been the Labour Party's policy document of 1983 on the security services, which sensibly proposed a new Espionage Act to replace Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act and a Security Act to put the secret agencies and their surveillance techniques on a statutory footing. That could be a start. But all the parties still have detailed thinking to do, and all must recognise the errors of their previous ways. We have moved — and Miss Massiter has helped that movement — to some final realization that things have to be fundamentally changed. And the fundamentals of a fresh start apply right across the spectrum of politics.

## Peace costs money, too

History will judge Mrs Thatcher's costly involvement in the mining dispute not by how she won the war, but by how she uses the peace. Thus far, and to her credit, she has avoided the temptation of televised jubilation. What is needed now is not so much magnanimity in victory as a commonsense solution to the problem which started the dispute and, which 12 months and £3½ billion later, still remains unsolved. Tomorrow's jobs.

Remember, the strike was not over the 1983 wage increase (which triggered a separate ban on overtime which is still going out outside Nottinghamshire); nor was it about the jobs of existing miners, since they have long been guaranteed by the National Coal Board, a pledge which Mr Peter Walker endorsed again on Sunday. The strike was fought because of the implication for the jobs of the next generation of an accelerated rundown of the industry. That problem is even worse now because national unemployment is higher by over 300,000 and the prospect for new jobs in the pits has receded yet further because of the numerous coal faces which can no longer be worked as a direct consequence of lack of maintenance during the dispute.

The NCB's response has been to offer a pitiful £5 million in the middle of the action (later raised to £10 million) to fund job creation in mining areas. The principle is correct but the amount offered is insulting when you stack it against the scale of the problem and with the overall cost of the strike.

What the Government should do is to build on the experience of the interventionist bodies which have been allowed to survive the privatisation axe (like British Steel's job creation offshoot, and the Welsh and Scottish development agencies) plus the local authority initiatives (like those in Sheffield or the West Midlands and Greater London Enterprise boards) which have flourished despite hostile political conditions in Whitehall.

Their experience has been mixed, but

on the whole successful. They have at the very least proved that it is possible to create real jobs (at low cost) in those parts of the country which market forces cannot reach. The BSC's offshoot claims to have created 50,000 jobs in dispossessed steel areas. The argument that coal miners can't be retrained into high tech jobs overnight does not wash. We are talking about the sons and daughters of miners who would be interested in any jobs high tech, low tech or no-tech. Sheffield, for instance, has been encouraging cooperatives to connect with the council's own requirements for goods and services.

Such an enterprise board needs strong management and should, as far as possible, try to work with private sector sources of finance and enterprise. But market forces alone are not able to reduce unemployment in the country as a whole, let alone in the depressed mining communities. What is needed, above all, is sufficient money to make new investment opportunities possible. If only 60 or 70 per cent of such investments are successful the outlay will have been more than justified. Unless direct action of this kind is taken — and taken soon — the mining communities will wither in perpetual decline. And Mr Scargill's worst fears will be manifest. If Mrs Thatcher invested 10 per cent of the cost of the war in ensuring the peace, it could prove a far more rewarding investment.

## A dragooned democracy

Pakistan has had its general election but only now comes the constitution under which the newly elected national assembly is to operate. According to all reports the voting was conducted honestly and the turn-out was, by the standards current in Pakistan, high at above 50 per cent. (On both counts, he it noted, the election was a distinct improvement on last year's referendum which endorsed the Islamic nature of the state and so, on General Zia's unilateral interpretation, legitimised his presidency for the next five years.) President Zia ul Haq imposed strict curbs on the course of the election. Political parties were banned, the press was censored, political activists were detained and reporting of the electoral boycott called by the multi-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy was banned.

Thus the campaign was largely fought on local issues and on behalf of sometimes conflicting but essentially conservative forces in town and country. Landowners, businessmen and former military men will dominate the 227 member assembly.

All of which has to be read as a victory for Zia. He said he would achieve a turn out of at least 40 per cent and that anything more would be the measure of his victory. He deserves to be judged on his own criteria. But if it was an election to the humble old politicians and the new radicals it was also an election which must have given the President pause for thought. Down went no less than six cabinet ministers — men closely identified with his military regime. Down went large numbers of supporters of fundamentalist Islam. Down went a fair number of presidential appointees from the outgoing non-elective assemblies. The message must surely be that, whilst the electorate did not head the boycott call in any great number, they took the opportunity to underline their distaste for military rule and their no doubt genuinely devout objections to the importation of extremist religious attitudes into the body politic. Pakistan is not Iran, nor yet Afghanistan.

And so to that new constitution, imposed by decree of the President. It is an authoritarian affair — more so than, say, the constitution under which General Evren rules in Turkey. It leaves Zia to choose the prime minister, provincial governors and the heads of the armed forces. He can delay legislation and dissolve the assembly at will. Further, he can blithely interpret his own powers as he sees fit and without legal challenge. Given Pakistan's appalling political record of unsteady lurches between populist politicians and autocratic military men, given the opportunist nature of the old political elite, a controlled re-entry into the democratic process was arguably necessary. But President Zia has indicated by his new constitution, that he regards his "guided democracy" assembly with almost as much suspicion as he would have done a House packed with Bhuttoists. That is revealing (and disquieting) news. On the surface the relative success of the election has done something to stabilise a situation left deeply fragile by the Islamic referendum. But there is still an abiding, truthful weakness on all sides. If Zia can't trust his new docile democrats, who on earth can he trust?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Proof of the porridge

Sir,—Whilst welcoming healthy and well informed debate on Scott's Antarctic Expedition it is important to resist the temptation to draw serious conclusions on the basis of material selectively selected evidence attractive through their high "sensational" value.

Nancy Banks-Smith's frivolous article (February 28) eventually falls into this trap. What begins as an amusing and spicy, if cynical, comment upon Oates's parting words starts to purport theories for which there is little evidence. Captain Oates did indeed question the wisdom of staying with the expedition but to suggest that the feeling of "a passionate desire to halt a passing cab" is both spurious and ill-considered.

Far worse is to suggest any connection between those feelings and the huge self-sacrifice that was a single-minded act of someone who felt desperately that he did not want to hinder his colleagues.

As for the "prestigious Scott's Porridge Oates" award it is an irrelevancy that needs no further consideration for the proof of the pudding (or indeed the porridge) is in Scott's diary which is solid in its verbatim report of Oates's parting words.

It should be added that after years of study into the life (and death) of Oates the Scott version is thoroughly in keeping with Oates's background and character: it was an "Oatesian" gesture in both word and deed.

(Lieut-Col) P. A. J. Cordingley, Brompton Barracks, Tidworth, Hants.

### Burning issue

Sir,—Recent reports on the health effects of dioxin from the incomplete destruction of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) raise a number of serious questions. There is evidence that a range of compounds with effects on both embryo development and mature animals and humans may be produced by incompletely oxidising, at high temperatures, the cocktail of synthetic materials we dispose of.

This not only applies to certified disposal centres but more worryingly to hospital incinerators, municipal refuse incinerators, and increasingly to the production of waste-derived fuel pellets for power and heat generation. Much as I support the recycling of such wastes, I feel great concern over the control of boiler maintenance and stack emissions.

We monitor only the compounds we know about and for which we have analytical and sampling procedures. Dioxin came to light only as a result of tragedies in Vietnam and Seveso, etc. Perhaps we should look for a range of abnormal biological abnormalities occurring in the proximity of such emissions.

Michael Wild, Department of Environmental Studies, Sheffield City Polytechnic.

### Interneine St Ives

Sir,—Waldemar Januszczak's review (Arts Guardian, February 28) of the huge St Ives exhibition at the Tate reflects a common failure among all the commentators so far to take the opportunity to look at the whole array of lesser known artists. By so doing they have failed to reflect in the spirit of this memorable exhibition, whose specific aim has been to reveal the wide ranging diversity of so many artists who made up the so-called St Ives School.

Indeed art produced in Britain's celebrated art colony by the sea, particularly in the first post war decade, was a reliable cross section of British art as a whole. The names of Hepworth, Nicholson, Wallis and Cade hold the stage and appear with monotonous regularity in all the reviews. It is not good enough to write off the smaller artists who were in the shadow of these greats.

Januszczak's review may be an intelligent attempt to sort out the wheat from the chaff, but he is never specific enough in justifying his preferences. He talks about the extended family of St Ives, but fails to indicate the impassioned hostilities that was a feature of the events leading to the formation of the Penwith Society in 1948. The subsequent division of ranks on what constituted the most valid contemporary expressions—abstract or figurative—made St Ives anything but a cosy coterie.

The influence of Wallis should not be belittled as it is reflected in Nicholson, Wood, Lanyon, and later in the self consciously child-like art of Hilton, Wynter, too, aimed at a raw perception of landscape prior to mental recognition. Alan Lowndes, the idiosyncratic painter whose work tells of his early association with Lowry in Manchester. Others too, like Sven Berlin and Mary Jewels, help to fill the "generational gap" between Wallis and the present day naive Bryan Pearce. Others not noticed, John Milne and Denis Mitchell, were each capable, on their day, of extending their eminent teacher's concerns for ancient form. Peter Davies, Arminiger Road.

### Adding Olympic insult to rate-capping injury

Sir,—The general euphoria surrounding the proposal to hold the 1992 Olympics in London must be viewed with cynicism. In recent years, the GLC, some boroughs and the Sports Council, have invested time and money in encouraging sports initiatives within the community to the benefit of all, including the disabled, ethnic minorities and women.

Under Labour administration we have seen sport develop and thrive, thus relieving the pressure brought upon those communities by forced leisure time in the shape of unemployment, redundancies and the shorter working week. There are many sports

## When Molesworth guardians go over the top

Sir,—The news that Cambridgeshire County Council has congratulated the police on their action at Molesworth needs to be put into perspective.

Both opposition groups supported a census motion on the police. I called for the chief constable to be suspended, while an investigation was conducted into his abuse of the law. But the Conservative majority took the view that the end justified the means and, as they believe in crime, mislaid, they ignored the over-reaction, and indeed the facts.

The actions which caused me, as a member of the police committee, to want to distance myself from the police on this occasion were: police blocking a public road in two places; demanding identification cards from local people before allowing them to return home; blocking the lobby with 4ft concrete cubes, lifted by a crane, though peace campers had

### Day the police seemed to be streets ahead

Sir,—I welcome the fact that 20/20 Vision's film, MIS's Official Secrets is being shown in selected cinemas throughout the country. The movie is a well thought out and complicated, while the cowardice of the IBA in refusing to screen the film, has to be deplored. It is no surprise to many in the trade union and Labour movements that phone tapping is a continual occupation of MIS and other security forces. When Ms Cathy Massiter raised the matter with MIS she was advised to see a psychiatrist. I have heard that somewhere before.

My private telephone was tapped on March 9, 1972 when a full-time Aslef official, I was engaged in an industrial dispute; and I believe it happened to every full-time Aslef official—including our general secretary Ray Buckton and to every National executive committee member involved at that time.

I know my phone was tapped then because a "mole" told me so on the evening of the event. It is difficult to tell whether the "tap" was ever lifted but, in view of the following incident I doubt it.

On May 1, 1984, I had arranged for a special train to carry miners and their families, under the auspices of the NUR/Aslef Federation of Railway Unions, from Kent to London Victoria and then by coach to Camberwell Green for the May Day rally. After confirming on my home telephone how many Kent miners would be travelling, I phoned London Transport, which said the coaches, ordered from a private Kent bus company, would wait in a certain small street close to Victoria Station. I immediately told my head office (one person), the NUR (one person) and the Kent NUR (one person) and the Kent NUR. I then left home and travelled to Victoria. On arrival

at the street, I found it cordoned off and three vans of policemen parked there. I asked a foot policeman about all the activity, and he said: "The miners are coming from Kent." I asked him how he knew this, and he said that they had "ways of knowing".

This poses the questions: was my phone or that of the miners' Kent headquarters being tapped? Were the police advised by London Transport or the private Kent bus company?—Yours faithfully, Neil Milligan, (Assistant General Secretary), Aslef, London NW3.

convinced that, to preserve the health of our democracy, the Opposition parties, whether they support CND or not, should demand that the Home Secretary return control of the police to the accountable institutions set up by Parliament, and instruct chief police officers to stop exceeding their authority. Yours sincerely, (Cllr) Bill Brennan, Cambridgeshire County Council.

### Yes and no

Sir,—Sir Robert Armstrong's answer to your correspondent on the "Yes, minister" code for civil servants is most interesting. In future, he says, civil servants faced with evidence that ministers are misleading Parliament should try to transfer "the burden of conscience" on to the permanent secretary, who would presumably be obliged to inform the head of the Civil Service. Would not this process be more credible if the head of the Civil Service were to hold office with the same security of tenure as the Comptroller and Auditor-General? D. R. Orchard, Caterham, Surrey.

### Forum, Open Space

letters—pages 10, 12

been prosecuted for blocking this piece of "highway" by the county council; and refusing the public access to a bridgeway. When I attempted to view the Molesworth house, I was stopped by a road block of three cars and, on inquiring under what law the police were blocking the highway, I was told: "We are the law." We write the law by day. Of course it is not possible to identify the policeman who said this as he was not wearing a number. I had managed to visit the base on February 22 and, after emphasising that I was a county councillor, I was allowed to walk along the bridgeway which skirts one side of the base; but I was followed by police officers, sometimes two, at others four — for the whole journey. Molesworth represents one more step down the road to a police state. I am firmly

convinced that, to preserve the health of our democracy, the Opposition parties, whether they support CND or not, should demand that the Home Secretary return control of the police to the accountable institutions set up by Parliament, and instruct chief police officers to stop exceeding their authority. Yours sincerely, (Cllr) Bill Brennan, Cambridgeshire County Council.

Sir,—If the Church of England does sell to the Ministry of Defence the place of land it owns next to the fence at Molesworth, it will demonstrate once and for all that it is no longer sitting on the fence. The sum involved, £2,400, is meagre by institutional standards, so it is difficult to imagine anything other than pragmatic considerations are involved in deciding to sell the land at this time. Presumably it was hoped the sale would go un-

noticed; to think otherwise is to suggest that the Church is hoping for a calamitous split over its action. The place of land in question is occupied by a Quaker caravan, the last remaining evidence of shelter for round-the-clock protest which has not been either evicted by combined police-military action or, in the case of the chapel, enclosed within the barbed-wire fence. Once the land has passed to the MoD, that caravan's days as an inspirational focus — interdenominational services are held there twice daily — must surely be numbered. Yours sincerely, Peter Hayward, Burnham Market, Norfolk.

### A link that was never forged

Sir,—Your article under the name David McKie (February 27) prompts me to write to you in connection with the rather cheap observation about two trophies I donated to St John's School, Leatherhead, to be competed for annually for a senior and junior cross country event.

I would care for a list of other trophies I have donated, some in my capacity as President of Dorking St Paul's Athletic Club and some from a pure interest in athletics. I shall be pleased to supply them. I consider your comments offensive and I would stress that I am only referring to your observations on the trophies at St John's School.

The rest of the article I accept as "news"—Yours faithfully, Stanley Brinvels, Deepdene Gardens, Dorking, Surrey.

Sir,—The Guardian reports the Freedom Association critically but fairly. And so it should. We take great pains to answer questions put to us by your paper whether for news stories or for background information. I was, therefore, disappointed by James Hargrave's story "Scargill accused of sedition" (February 27) in which he stated: "In 1977 the Freedom Association, not noted for its political sagacity, forged a link with Self Help because of its extremist connections."

This was presumably based on a hurried call to me by Alan Rusbridger asking me whether we had any connection with Self Help and whether we had ever said anything about them. I dug into the records of Free Nation and read to him the full text of a report in Free Nation of July 8-21, 1977. It was headed "Self Help: A note to readers" and said: "Some readers of Free Nation may be familiar with an organisation called Self Help whose spokesman is Lady Jane Birdwood. NAFF explicitly dissociated itself

from this group at the time it was founded, on the grounds that we were deeply concerned by Lady Birdwood's virtually racist observation about two trophies I donated to St John's School, Leatherhead, to be competed for annually for a senior and junior cross country event.

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### Miscellany at large

Sir,—I refer to the Hattie Smith/Ponting who said what controversy (Letters, March 2). As a retired personnel man I find it difficult to believe that Mr Hattie Smith would not have recorded the key points of his meeting with Mr Ponting. Let us have a sight of this document in order to clear up the matter. If, unusually, a record was not made or cannot now be found, the public will draw its own conclusions.—Yours faithfully, Geoffrey Duffield, Sanderstead, Surrey.

Sir,—Seeing Mr Scargill swept from the screen by a commercial break as he attempted to sign the Nagas agreement reveals precisely why there must be no ads on the BBC.—Sincerely, Graham Riche, Peterborough.

Sir,—Alan Rusbridger is mistaken (Diary, March 1) if he thought I had asked him if he was a Jew. I thought the man I spoke to said his name was David Rose. As I explained to him, being half Jewish, myself, I thought Woody Allen's sketch about a Rabbi who was so reformed he was almost a Nazi, very funny.

The humourless Mr Rose ought to know by now that to be over-sensitive, peevish and to do as he does, about race, religion or the number of children one has, is frightfully boring. And Mr Rusbridger ought to be worrying about who's hugging him—not his telephone.—Yours, Victoria Gillick, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire.

Sir,—Cllr Hartley (Letters, March 1) has clearly not come across Mr Riddle's desire, repeated to me, to remove a third of all the traffic lights in London. No doubt it is the real third that he finds objectionable. Yours for socialism, Dave Wetzel, London SE 1.

### A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The last Saturday of February produced a magnificent sunset with the whole western sky from south to north, a blazing copper red streaked with narrow black and dark purple clouds. The eastern sky was covered by a dark grey overcast on which the colour of the sunset was faintly reflected — a phenomenon which I had never seen before. Being from believers in the old adage about the shepherds, we were not surprised when the following day was a glorious one of blue cloudless sky and real warmth in the sun, a day which really felt like spring.

On the Common, the gorse was bursting into vivid yellow flower and one of the black-headed gulls, which were cruising over the still-frozen lake, had assumed the full chocolate-brown hood of its breeding plumage. A couple of long-tailed tits were

fitting through the birch-trees and dropped down into a thicket of gorse and brambles. They were probably mating, but looking for a suitable site for their exquisite, domed nest, for the long-tail is an early breeder and its nest-building often begins in early March. Perched on the summit of a tall beech, a carrion crow was calling harshly whilst in the wood behind it, another was uttering its peculiar motor-horn note. Snowdrops were in full bloom, and white and purple crocuses had joined the yellow daisies. On the lawn, the first daisy, of which there will soon be far too many, was in flower. The most welcome of all the day's signs of spring, however, came just before blackbird when the first singing beautifully, whilst another answered it from far away. L. P. SAMUELS



# The bitter battle that ended an era



Hill, Cortonwood striker, January, 1985

To some, Scargill's personality and current predicament may appear accurately reflected in those of his hero. Having promised final victory, he stands amid defeat. His members are deep in debt, having given their all. The assets of the union are either spent or sequestered. No commitment to keep open

However, the impact of the strike on the labour movement, British politics, and the country's shattered senses of nationhood may in reality be a little more complex than digested by the Government, and it is that it has won a well-planned victory akin to George Green, but the miners, unlike the Argentines, cannot now be shipped back to their native land and there remain a brooding and volatile presence until the next general election. At that election the Conservative Party will have to show that it is not the strike's scars are not only healing, but were necessary. Much of the election may well turn on the attribution of responsibility for the strike, and the Government of the nation will follow their existing practices.

in opinion polls showing Labour recovering ground, but also in the unstatistical testimony of miners themselves who felt that the tide of sympathy for their cause "This may be nothing more than Britain's love of losers but in the closing months of the strike many of the Government's targets for picketing, intimidation"—began to fade.

Instead the issues underlying the strike and the destination of the miners began to emerge. The public also began to question the negotiating stance of the Government. At the end of the year the union wanted a written commitment that the union would co-operate in the closure of uneconomic capacity, at the next issue had only to be on the agenda. At one point the personal transference of the coalfield was indicated by the Government as the block to talks, but when the union widened its negotiating team to cover the whole national executive, the Coal Board for two months refused to negotiate. At the end of the year the Government said the solution to the strike lay

In many people's eyes, the strike by its close was self-evidently no longer about the price of coal or about economics or about miners on an insurrectionist binge. By its centenary, the strike was all but backing the strike, it was more apparent that the strike had been about what the miners had always claimed it had been about, the preservation of their communities and their communities' lives. Their way of life or had not been sufficient sight of any alternative by the Government that they were prepared to suffer debt and hardship to save it. The Government rather than acknowledging any legitimacy in the strike, had refused to hold its position rigidly until it had won.

As a result the opportunity perhaps now exists for the opposition parties to exploit the Government's industrial victory. However, the ability of the Labour Party to make capital out of the strike is in some doubt. Neil Kinnock may well be submerged by abuse for alleged

In retrospect the national union made three strategic errors that have been subsequently acknowledged by part of the union. According to one striking miner quoted in "Digging Deeper," a collection of essays on the union's history, the union "like a monkey got our backs." The refusal to hold a ballot ran against the populist proballoon mood the Government had created amongst union members. It allowed a third of the union's own members to remain at work and above all, it allowed the union to be defeated wound. A ballot could well have been won in April.

Secondly, Mr Scargill's personal refusal to say, "I condemn all violence," or even to offer any qualified condemnation until late in the year, was a serious mistake. It has stemmed from Scargill's stubborn, almost obsessional personal loyalty to his supporters, or it may have stemmed from his political analysis. But whatever purpose it served, it was wrong in Scargill's mind, it was wrong in the minds of many others. None of the union took this stance and the union suffered for his mistake.

In all these criticisms runs a general accusation that the union, certainly in the confidence of the spring and summer months, had been deceived. The strike would be won by the union on its own terms. At the national level, and this was the level from which the miners' fight was being led, the union, the call for support for the strike was based on a traditional and narrow appeal to a dwindling industrial manual class.

The language was often of forceful fight, the finish, as "Thou Shalt Not Cross a Picket Line." Such instinctive loyalties to calls for solidarity no longer sufficed. The miners' unemployment. Beginning a strike in spring, when coal stocks were at a record high, the miners badly needed public opinion behind them, but the union persisted, tightly waged the war in its own month. The bitter battle for miners, by miners and between miners. The thinking seemed to be that since the Government was not willing to listen to reason, persuasion could be dispensed with altogether.

As Peter Carter, the industrial organiser of the Communist Party, recently put it "If public opinion is viewed as peripheral, then the language of the strike becomes coded and not even understood by many. The miners of the area, notably South Wales, made strenuous efforts to build a wider community of

In practical terms this may be little more than hyperbole to mask the scale of the defeat. But the union's organisational strength has been dissipated. The reality is that if the NCB chooses to close a pit, that pit will instinctively look for help from the rest of its area, and the area will then look for national support. That national support, at least for many years, is not going to be there. The union, if going to be able to mount a national strike for years. If there is to be further resistance it is likely to take the form of overtime bans and selective strikes at individual pits, backed by strikes of the working membership in the area.

But much of the area leaderships attention will be directed to restoring the form of the union, so that the example avoid further division. Much will depend on whether Nottinghamshire can be accommodated within the national union. If it is there is likely to be a battle between the right and left forces within the union. The right, Branch, area executive, and national executive elections have been suspended in the union pending the end of the strike. The right is confident of victories in Lancashire and the majority of the parts of North Derbyshire.

The Government knows that the prospect of the right securing control of the union administration will depend in part on their own pos-

The defeat of the miners will be seen as a landmark in the decline of the industrial unions, and as an advertisement of political strike action. It is unlikely that the unions will again mount such a general and co-ordinated strike. The power of the state. The power of the unions to bring down governments appears to have been a phenomenon of the seventies, and is unlikely to re-emerge as long as the labour market remains in its present depressed state.

Union strength and membership was in decline well before the miners' strike began, and that process is now likely to accelerate. Government ministers have already said the British economy must move to introduce jobs for all, such as in the United States. We are likely to see more workers on fixed term contracts, more part time jobs, and self-employment. Union recruitment in such a fragmented working life is going to be difficult and will not have been made easier by the image the union movement has gained.

Nevertheless the unions' traditional power centres, particularly in the public sector, remain intact. Unions will still demand and receive a strong voice from their parliaments. They will still claim political influence. But the force of the rhetoric, and the influence beyond it, will be reduced. After the year of the miners' strike, leadership will think hard about calling out their members for a strike against industrial policy.





Scargill (picture by Don McPhee) and MacGregor: neither was prepared to compromise and their dislike of each other became an influential factor



Walking wounded at Orgreave

**An imported elderly American —** The Bishop of Durham on Ian MacGregor, September, 1984

**I'm glad I'm British. I'm glad I'm free. I wish I were a dog and Arthur Scargill was a tree** — Nottinghamshire miners' song

THE STRIKE was dominated by the personalities of the two main protagonists, Mr Ian MacGregor and Mr Arthur Scargill, one a capitalist, the other a Marxist, who both saw the strike on a political level. From the start neither was prepared to compromise, and their dislike of each other became an influential factor in the dispute. The longer the strike went on, it is almost certain that the strike would not have taken place without the appointment of Mr MacGregor as NCB chairman, but the miners had elected their leader for his working life.

The shots heralding the start of the conflict between Mr MacGregor and the miners had begun to ring out long before the new chairman walked through the doors of Hobart House. Mrs Thatcher let it be known frequently and publicly that it was Mr MacGregor she wanted as NCB chairman. Her attitude towards nationalised industries had been developing over the previous four years. They were to become more efficient, less wasteful, and they had to balance their books. Indeed, if they became profitable, they might even be sold off.

Mr MacGregor was seen as a person who could fill the government's requirements for putting the coal industry into shape. His credentials were impeccable. An American who had distinguished himself as a hard-headed business entrepreneur in the United States, where at one time he had been involved in the private coal industry and had taken on the coal unions with success, he had already carried out an effective reduction in the size of the British Steel Corporation.

intense was the dislike by the miners of Mrs Thatcher's choice that they tried to undermine him at their Perth conference in July, 1983. But a resolution proposing instant strike action if the American octogenarian was given the job was not debated for tactical reasons and three months later MacGregor started the job.

Had Norman Siddall, the NCB's previous chairman, enjoyed better health, MacGregor might never have gone to the NCB. The government was happy with Siddall's handling of Scargill. The blunt-speaking mining engineer had been the ideal foil to the emotional approach of Scargill, who had failed to prevent the NCB carrying through its earlier pit closure programme.

But when Siddall said that a heart condition made it impossible for him to continue, Nigel Lawson, the Energy Minister, pushed MacGregor's case to the Prime Minister with enthusiasm. In preparation for the job MacGregor cut great swathes through the board's six-man hierarchy. Out went two of the full-time members of the board, John Mills, one of the deputy chairmen, and Donald Davies, who was responsible for marketing.

the personal expertise he required. Bit by bit he dismantled the careful edifice built up by his predecessors. The elaborate committee system at Hobart House, establishing checks and counter-checks, was all but abolished, and decision-making centralised. Some of his area directors, the coalfield barons each with their little fiefdoms, did not openly object, but most of them resented being left out of the decision-making.

MacGregor then sought to re-educate his staff and the public. He was an old man in a hurry and his mission in the three years allotted to him was to transform the coal industry into one of profit. This meant closing the peripheral coalfields and concentrating production in the centre of Britain. The miners would be encouraged to accept early retirement as new, high technology pits like Selby would be opened, and new markets abroad would be sought to absorb increased output.

His enthusiasm broke down some of the initial antipathy to him at the NCB. His approach to the problem won him considerable support but his style was criticised. To the public he revealed his plans in a series of breakfast meetings with journalists, turning over maps on the wall with great rapidity and knowledge while the journalists struggled with their egg and bacon. Few doubted his ability to turn the industry into one which could face the 21st century better equipped and more efficient.

His Achilles heel was ignoring the human factor, the threat to coal mining communities. But that was why the Prime Minister employed him. "There is no choice. We have to make them understand," he said at one of his meetings.

MacGregor's opposite number in the National Union of Mineworkers is Arthur Scargill, in many ways as hard and as uncompromising a figure as the NCB chairman, but with a fervent belief in the men and the industry they work in. A vain, ambitious and highly articulate man, Scargill came to the NCB presidency in 1983 by way of the largest coalfield in Britain, Yorkshire. He was skilled in industrial problems, affecting his membership and argued their case in front of compensation tribunals as skillfully as a lawyer.

He never has been a good negotiator, because he refuses to compromise. Michael Eaton, the NCB's Yorkshire director, who watched him at close quarters during his period as president of the Yorkshire NUM, recalls that Scargill allowed a number of pits to be closed without making a fuss.

Whenever there was a chance of a pit remaining open, Arthur used to come along and let off steam. If there was no chance at all, he would stay away and leave the matter to another NUM official. Scargill easily beat every other candidate when he won the leadership of the NUM with a 70 per cent share of the pithead poll. The only person who could have run him close was Mick McGearty, the Scottish NUM leader, but the former president, Joe Gormley, disliked Communists more than he disliked young men with consuming ambitions. Lord Gormley finished MacGearty's chances by imposing a new rule in the NUM which prevented anybody over the age of 55 from running for national office. MacGearty was a victim of the rule and an uneasy relationship was established between the Scot and the ebullient Scargill, which was only partially improved when the left decided Scargill should be the sole candidate. Scargill was determined that the coal industry should not go the same way as steel. In his first year as president,

he looked on with concern at the huge cutbacks in the steel industry and realised that coal would be next on the list if the rank and file was not persuaded to fight back before it was too late.

His step by step approach was to get each NUM conference to approve action against the closure of pits and a reduction in the capacity of the industry. His objective was to engage the rank and file miner in decisions which he would then consider he had a mandate to carry out. The idea sounded good in theory, but in practice it did not succeed. Winning the support of the conference activists is one thing, but it does not stop there. You have then to go out to the coalfields and win the approval of ordinary members. On two occasions before the beginning of this strike Scargill thought that the education of the miners was complete and that they would back him in ballots over the rejection of a pay offer and in his opposition to pit closures. He lost both.

Soon after becoming president Scargill turned his back on London, which he thought soft, and shut the NUM's old headquarters in Euston Road. He established the NUM's new offices in Yorkshire, where he felt more secure. It was there that the origins of the strike were laid. Out went the old guard who had saved the union in London. In came a youthful group of research and office staff, mainly handicapped from northern higher educational establishments. They were committed wholeheartedly to the Scargill philosophy. The new NUM headquarters was regarded with increasing suspicion by miners' leaders but the message from inside the Sheffield office was sweet music to Scargill. The new recruits were his men.

The miners had gone on strike over pit closures before, in 1981 when Joe Gormley was their leader. It had been provoked by the government directive for the industry to reduce its capacity by 1.3 million tonnes within three years. The target was only possible with a massive pit closure programme. Faced with a strike, the government retreated and the MacGregor-Siddall programme was that under the Plan for Coal closures were to occur in the context of an expanding coal demand. In 1984 it predicted 135 to 150 million tonnes by 1985. In reality it fell to 100 million. Total energy demand was 100 million tonnes below the projection predicted in 1974. The Plan for Coal had envisaged cut-backs in old capacity, the arrival of new capacity and rising demand. MacGregor envisaged static demand, the arrival of new capacity and correspondingly greater cut backs in old capacity.

At the same time the NUM was becoming more aware of the further threat to jobs posed by the computerised mining system code-named Minos. Research work undertaken by academics at the University of Bradford had been detailing the way new technology could reduce the number of miners needed to produce the same amount of coal both at new and old capacity pits. Selby's productivity, partly due to Minos, is expected to be five times higher than the British average. In the months leading up to the dispute, the NUM took more notice of Bradford. One of their team went to work for the NUM.

The union was also convinced that the government and the CEBG both committed to reducing the amount of coal both at new and old capacity pits. Selby's productivity, partly due to Minos, is expected to be five times higher than the British average. In the months leading up to the dispute, the NUM took more notice of Bradford. One of their team went to work for the NUM.

In monopoly industries with great inter-dependence and cross-subsidisation simple calculations of profit and loss are hazardous. The common assumption is that the NCB is loss-making and uncompetitive while the CEBG is profitable and efficient. Unlike the CEBG, the NCB has one dominant customer — the CEBG itself which takes 70 per cent of the Board's output. The price at which the NCB sells to the CEBG has little to do

including Selby, being brought on between 1984 and 1990.

In the NUM's view, the combination of 25 million tonnes of new capacity, with sales stuck at 100 million tonnes (the NCB's projection), had devastating implications for older pits. Given capacity of 101 million tonnes at the beginning of 1984-5, 28 million tonnes of higher cost capacity would have to be closed over the succeeding seven years to make room for the new projects. To the NUM, this meant a rate of closure of older pits of practically 4 million tonnes per year. The pit closure programme, first set out in the Plan for Coal drawn up in 1974 and perpetually waved in front of the television cameras during the strike by Mr Scargill, had anticipated a reduction of ageing and uneconomic pits capacity of 3-4 million tonnes per year whilst bringing on stream some 40 million tonnes of new capacity by the mid 1990s. (In practice in the 1980s the capacity had been cut by 1.3 million tonnes per year and only 21 million

tonnes new capacity had been prepared.

The key difference between the renewal processes envisaged in the Plan for Coal and the MacGregor-Siddall programme was that under the Plan for Coal closures were to occur in the context of an expanding coal demand. In 1984 it predicted 135 to 150 million tonnes by 1985. In reality it fell to 100 million. Total energy demand was 100 million tonnes below the projection predicted in 1974. The Plan for Coal had envisaged cut-backs in old capacity, the arrival of new capacity and rising demand. MacGregor envisaged static demand, the arrival of new capacity and correspondingly greater cut backs in old capacity.

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with free markets and everything to do with negotiations between government controlled monopolies. Thus in 1983-4, while the CEBG was encouraged to raise prices by £200 million to increase government revenue, the NCB was forced to sell to the CEBG below the rate of inflation, ostensibly to fall into line with the price of foreign coal.

As five academics accountants, led by Professor David Cooper, argued in their controversial article in Accountancy "the price at which coal is sold to the CEBG is determined by complex negotiations, the results of which have considerable impact on the apparent unprofitability of both organisations. Current price agreements with CEBG are set above the price for coal on the international spot market, but considerably below the cost of oil with equivalent heat output. Further, there are considerable difficulties in using market prices as a basis for planning."

For example, the volume of available imported coal is relatively small and subject to vagaries. The volume and price of Polish coal owes as much to that country's foreign exchange problems as to the cost of production. The net cost of coal in the UK of coal from Australia, South Africa, and North America depends heavily on transportation costs, exchange rates etc. Changes in international freight rates dramatically affect the price of imported coal as does the movement in the respective currencies. The suggestion that imported market prices represent an objective solution to these problems ignores the contrived and volatile nature of the market for coal.

The miners also saw the Government making precipitate decisions on a resource of immense long-term significance — energy — on the basis of a temporary financial imbalance. The NUM argued that a mine could not be treated in the same way as a factory since once it is closed, it is closed for good. Peter Heathfield, the NUM general secretary, was fond of quoting E. F. Schumacher, the economic adviser to the NCB 1980-70. In a paper written 25 years ago Schumacher wrote on the question of higher cost collieries:

"It is a policy of doubtful wisdom and questionable morality for this generation to take all the best resources and leave for its children only the worst. But it is surely a criminal policy if in addition we wilfully stifle, abandon and thereby ruin such relatively inferior resources as we ourselves have opened up, but do not care to utilise. This is like the spiteful burglar who does not merely pinch the valuables, but in addition destroys everything he can't take."

"Once we recognise that the coal industry is not something like a manufacturing concern; that it is an extractive industry working a non-renewable asset of finite size for which there is as yet no substitute in sight, we find that the term uneconomic may be highly misleading. It may simply mean that some of our better resources and seams are being left for our children." (Ironically a book compiling Mr Schumacher's views was edited by Geoff Kirk, the man who resigned in protest after nine months as MacGregor's director of public relations.)

Throughout the dispute Government ministers ridiculed the NUM position that pits should not be closed on economic grounds. Scargill's position seemed so obviously impossible but deliberately so, as a society can provide. In reality the NUM's previous presidents had also used Schumacher to argue that economics could not be simply applied to coal. The more moderate Nacods, the pit deputies' union, much praised by the Government, told the Energy Select Committee in 1982: "The suggestion that economic viability would be the criteria to decide closures is horrifying."

## THE KEY DATES

1983		
September 1	MacGregor takes over as NCB Chairman.	
October 31	National overtime ban starts.	
December 21	NUM executive votes to leave Joint Policy Advisory Committee.	
1984		
January 23	NCB claims 19,000 sent home due to overtime ban. Rash of strikes throughout coalfield.	
February 20	Scottish pit strike.	
March 1	Closure of Cortonwood announced — 55,000 Yorkshire miners called out on strike.	
March 6	Four million tonne cut-back plan released by NCB.	
March 8	NUM executive grants official backing to Yorkshire and Scottish strikes.	
March 12	Strike begins.	
March 13	100,000 out of 183,000 on strike in more than 90 of the 174 NCB pits.	
March 14	NCB obtains injunction under 1980 Employment Act instructing Yorkshire NUM to call off flying pickets. Ignored.	
March 15	David Jones from Yorkshire dies on Ollerton picket line.	
March 16	Nottinghamshire miners vote against strike.	
March 18	Derbyshire Area Council overrules no-strike ballot.	
March 21	Kent miners lose case against police over road blocks.	
March 25	Ian Tarren, power leader at Murton Colliery, found hanged in Paterley, Co. Durham, after scab taunts.	
March 26	Heathfield tells TUC to stay out of strike. Nacods accepts 5.2 per cent pay offer.	
April 3	NUR announces coal blacking.	



April 5	Nottinghamshire miners vote 3-1 to reject recommendation from local executive to carry on working. Steel workers offer only sympathy and instructed to keep working.
April 8	Moderates in NUM national executive have 14-10 majority in favour of calling ballot.
April 11	Nacods vote 7,636 to 6,661 in favour of strike, but rules require two-thirds majority.
April 12	Scargill rules out ballot on strike.
April 13	Kinocok backs national ballot to unify NUM.
April 19	Special delegate conference votes against ballot.
May 4	10,000 pickets at Harworth, Notts, police claim.
May 6	Miners guarantee coke for Llanwern where 4,000 jobs threatened.
May 11	Coal trains with shipments for Ravenscraig resumed — lorry loads stopped after meetings with mining/steel/rail unions.
May 14	Mansfield Rally. Estimates of 20,000-40,000.
May 15	Riot charges brought against those arrested at rally.
May 16	Inter union feud over coal ship threatens Scots dock strike. Anne Scargill arrested.
May 17	Extra police to counter intimidation of miners, says Brittan. NCB says: 121 pits idle, 43 normal working (of which six producing coal).
May 20	Murray condemns one-day strikes in Yorkshire, Humberside, and S. Wales in support of miners.
May 23	NUM meets MacGregor for talks. Collapse same day.
May 25	NUM instructed by High Court not to discipline working Notts miners.
May 29	Orgreave violence: 7,000 blockade coke site; 82 arrested, 69 injured.
May 30	Scargill arrested at Orgreave for obstruction.
June 6	Daily Mirror disclosed Government involvement in averting rail pay strike.
June 8	120 miners arrested as they lobby Parliament.
June 12	10,000 trade unionists march through Cardiff in response to Wales TUC call for day of action.
June 13	Peace talks break down in Rotherham.
June 15	Joe Green crushed to death by lorry whilst picketing Ferrybridge.
June 17	Rioting and attacks at Maltby police station. Scottish train drivers agree to halt iron ore shipments to Ravenscraig unless steel unions agree to reduce fuel consumption.
June 18	Orgreave violence: 6-7,000 pickets; 3,400 police; 83 arrested; 79 injured (51 pickets, 28 police); Scargill hurt.

Continued



# THE PIT STRIKE



1, police v. pickets at soccer, Bilsthorpe Colliery, Nottinghamshire (picture by Denis Thorpe); 2, police v. picket violence at Orgreave coking plant, Yorkshire (picture by Don McPhee).



Pickets salute police, Mansfield

**Our purpose is to bring the concentrated power of this movement to bear on the National Coal Board and the government** — Len Murray, September 1984

**There must be no equivocation** — David Hart, advisor to MacGregor, January 1985

Continued from page 16  
The viability of collieries can change from year to year, much depending on geology. Similarly, the British Association of Colliery Management argued that any acceleration in pit closures by changing the economic criteria would be incompatible with industry's strategic objective as set out in Plan for Coal. BACM argued that physical and financial factors overlapped in a decision to close pits in assessing the remaining reserves, deteriorating working conditions (eg, water or gas), may make the exploitation of the remaining reserves hopelessly uneconomic or unsafe. Even the Board in its written evidence echoed this point to the committee: "It is not possible to make a clear distinction between reserves which arise from exhaustion of reserves (since such exhaustion is rarely absolute in the physical sense) and those which arise from economic considerations."

In arguing this in 1982, the Board was not that far from the position adopted by Scargill during the strike when he described as "a pit where a colliery still has a parcel of coal existing, but to get to it would take a year's development and during that time you would have to transfer workers away from the pit until the development work had been completed and then transfer them back to the pit for 12 months." Scargill defined such a pit as exhausted rather than uneconomic. The Board saw it as both.

In an overall atmosphere of rancour the distinction had for many years been blurred in the industry. Pits had closed and few had troubled to determine whether it was on grounds of economics or for lack of mineable reserves. The new leaderships at the NCB and the NUM brought the issue to the fore. The Government and the NCB accused the union of making a new demand by seeking a statement from the Board that pits could only be closed on grounds of geology and exhaustion. The union in turn accused the Government of making a new demand by seeking a statement as to whether pits could be closed on grounds of economics. Once the closure of Corton-

wood was announced on March 1, 1984, purely on grounds of economics, followed five days later by the announcement of a nationwide cut back in capacity of a million tonnes, the NUM leadership felt driven to strike. It believed it could not allow a challenge in its Yorkshire heartland go unanswered. The only doubt was how the challenge should be met.

There is more than anecdotal evidence that Scargill had long intended to ignore the union's constitution and the need for a 55 per cent majority in a national strike ballot. Part of the leadership argued that it could legitimately avoid being "constitutionally" bound by action by calling a strike on a de facto national basis and a de jure series of area strikes. NUM executive minutes from the summer of 1984, but which date back to March, 1983, showed that Scargill advocated such an area strike strategy in spring, 1983, over the closure of Ynawr Lewis Merthyr, near Pontypridd, in South Wales. The national executive rejected his advice, called a national ballot and lost.

Two separate reactions followed the defeat. Some miners argued the union leadership needed to redouble its campaign to win over the membership. Jack Taylor, the Yorkshire area secretary, told the conference: "The next time this union ballots there must not be one man in this union who has a vote who has not been spoken to, who has not had it explained to him. We have got to campaign harder, more often, and we have got to campaign every day of the week. We have got to get the strike majority changed or we are going to be fragmented."

McGabe made the same point at the conference: "We require to embark on this campaign in such a way that we arouse the mass of the membership. We have to go out on an educational campaign to ensure that we do win the hearts and minds of the British miners."

own reputation within the Yorkshire area had been built on his own organisation of pickets into Nottinghamshire in October 1983.

The aim of bringing out the whole British coalfield without a ballot might have succeeded, and perhaps came closer to doing so than has been recognised. The tactic for instance, worked in Wales. On Sunday, March 11, the 28 South Wales lodges met and voted heavily against joining the strike. But within a day only six pits were still operating. Ten appeared to be on strike voluntarily and 12 were picketed out. By the middle of the week South Wales was solid. It was to remain so for 11 months.

By some analyses the first few days of picketing in Nottinghamshire determined the whole course of the strike. The picketing violence at Ollerton and Thoresby, North Nottinghamshire's two largest pits, set the image of the pickets and the Left as violent and intimidatory. The more traditional peaceful picketing undertaken elsewhere in Nottinghamshire did not receive coverage on the evening news.

The Nottinghamshire Left, dominant on the area council, but more radical than their membership — attempted to persuade the Yorkshire Left that their presence in Nottinghamshire was counter-productive. The point was made that the pickets which had arrived in force on the Tuesday in Nottingham would never be able to stop the area ballot set for the end of the week, and as a result the ballot vote would not be about pit closures, but about the presence of Yorkshiremen attempting to bar their way to work.

Henry Richardson, Nottinghamshire's left-wing general secretary, warned prophetically: "If they are going to try to stop our men going to work by sheer weight of numbers then it will be completely counter-productive. It will alienate the men that instant. This pit closure programme can be devastating but if we split the union that will be equally devastating — that is what we are worried about. We ought to be thinking about this seriously, go to a national ballot and get the membership behind us before we hang ourselves and destroy this union."

The day the strike started in Yorkshire — March 12 — mainly young miners from Rossington and Markham, without official backing from the Yorkshire area executive, drove into Nottinghamshire. They picketed all three shifts at the Harworth colliery on

the northern tip of Nottinghamshire, only four miles from the southern Yorkshire pits. The pickets lost the morning shift, stalled the afternoon shift and by the evening shift had arrived in sufficient numbers to bar the pit entrance. The Harworth NUM branch secretary, George Potter, shut the pit as the men's safety was in doubt. The police were outnumbered and ill organised.

The following day the Yorkshire area executive, presumably encouraged by events at Harworth the night before, endorsed the picketing strategy. Within days the whole Nottinghamshire coalfield had pickets at every pithead.

By the third day of picketing the policy of police road blocks, the National Reporting Centre, and the mutual aid agreements between police forces had been activated. David Hall, the chief constable of Humberside and in charge of the National Reporting Centre, as president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, has said since that within days of the strike starting he had received the government's consent to organise the deployment of more than 8,000 officers involving all but two of the 52 forces in the country.

For the first time Britain had a nationally organised police operation with a visible national hierarchy answerable to the Home Secretary and not only to local authorities. The existence of the National Reporting Centre was little known before the miners' strike. As the strike started the Government let it be known that the NRC had been used three times before, most notably during the inner city riots of 1981. However, the scale and the duration of the mutual aid organised by the NRC was without precedent. Nearly £200 million was spent on policing the strike. The outlay was justified by the Government on the grounds that the police had an over-riding duty to protect the right to work.

Many miners, however, argued that the police used this duty as a cover with which to crush the strike. They came to see the police not as peacekeepers, but as strike breakers. Nine thousand miners were arrested, 600 sacked over 300 imprisoned, some for up to five years. A series of interwoven complaints were made — the use of snatch squads, the arrest of pickets for criminal offences such as shouting "scab", the practice of preventing street collections for the miners, the surveillance techniques, including the recording of picket line registration numbers, the swamping of mining communities by police, the role of police public relations officers in fostering anti-union media stories.

Complaints over the use of restrictive bail conditions and roadblocks were taken as far as the Lord Chief Justice. Both issues went to the heart of the controversy over the strike and civil liberties, namely the balance between the right to work unhindered and the right to picket. The judges found in favour of the working miners. The presumption of the police and the court at both hearings was that mass picketing must inherently involve a breach of the peace. For example, in rejecting the claim that Nottinghamshire magistrates had imposed bail conditions with proper regard for the individual circumstances of the initial arrest, Lord Chief Justice Lane made the sweeping statement: "By the time these defendants appeared in court it must have been clear to everyone, and to the magistrates, in particular, that any suggestion of peaceful picketing was a colourable pretence and that it was one of the purposes of the picketing to intimidate and threaten."

In Lord Lane's view the absence of a previous record and the nature of the offence alleged need not necessarily be considered by the magistrate. The chief relevant consideration for the magistrate in imposing restrictive bail was simply that the arrest had been made in connection with the miners' dispute.

Although the germs of the police operation had been seen during the NGA dispute at Warrington, the NUM was nevertheless totally unprepared. Jack Taylor, the Yorkshire miners' president, admitted within two weeks: "You just cannot get people out of Yorkshire to picket in Nottinghamshire. It's becoming physically impossible. The establishment has learned more since the 1972 and 1974 coal strikes. The

criticism you can hold against the union is that we did not learn enough. If you asked me three weeks ago if the police would behave in the numbers and the manner in which they have I would have laughed. Equally, I never believed we would be in the position we are in today and that so many people would cross picket lines. I would have thought that if there is one union in which the picket lines would be sacrosanct that union would be the NUM, especially after a 30-week-old overtime ban."

In an interview in January Scargill admitted that he had not expected Nottinghamshire to stay at work. He added: "I knew after two weeks' dispute that Nottinghamshire would not join us. All my experience is that if workers do not back a strike after a fortnight, they will never brought out." Mr Scargill did really believe this, his manoeuvring to avoid a ballot call at the crucial national executive meeting on April 12 is all the more questionable. Equally it makes the Yorkshire pickets' repeated incursions into Nottinghamshire throughout the summer appear a fruitless allocation of resources.

Part of the NUM centre Left argued privately that the only way for the NUM to win the dispute was to switch tactics and to hold a national ballot. Such a ballot would call the Nottinghamshire miners' bluff over democracy. Moreover, the scale of the picketing required to keep the strike on the move — leading to violence, and the violence in turn obscured the causes of the strike — pit closures and employment. The absence of the ballot — the centre piece

I hate them for what they are doing to bairns. The system that's laid down... has put babies on the picket line — Harry Walker, secretary, miners' distress centre, Dawdon, Co. Durham.

of the NUM constitution — was poisoning the dispute. The moral legitimacy of the strike and therefore its potential explosive political power was crippled.

The national ballot strategy was admittedly high risk. The evidence from the area ballots held in March was inconclusive. But opinion polls of miners throughout the strike showed growing support from the membership for the strike. Area miners were not to turn out in black steel related goods — no longer had the muscle to deliver a knock-out blow to the economy.

The steelworkers' own position was encapsulated by a remark of Bill Sims, the steel union leader: "We are not prepared to be the sacrificial lambs at someone else's altar. The entirely opposite view was pressed by Mick McGabe: "I hope the steelmen will appreciate that when the miners win this battle, they will have won the battle in other industries. If they lose the steelmen will lose their battle."

The steelmen did not see McGabe's neat symmetry. The government continually hinted that it was still planning to close one of the country's five existing integrated steelworks. It was an undisputed but effective example of divide and rule. Each steelworks was forced to fight harder than its rival to convince the BSC management that it would do anything to keep the steelworks open. As a result two attempts by the NUM, at local level in April and at national level in June to impose steel production quotas failed.

Sims repeatedly offered sympathy and held out the prospect of production cut backs. But the harsh statistical index of the steelworkers' solidarity was published in January 1985. Steel production in the UK in 1984 was 15,135,700 tonnes, 149,300 tonnes more than in 1983 and 1,431,200 tonnes more than 1982.

Continued

other traffic movement. We want a total power stoppage." South Wales miners were spread across 20 of the country's 90 power stations in an area from the Mersey to Southampton.

Although the drivers' union, ASLEF, and the NUR gave support throughout the country, the CEBG by April and May found it easy to circumvent the problem by bringing on its oil-fired stations and running nuclear stations at full tilt. Gradually the coal-fired stations were taken out of the grid. The normal relationship between oil and coal burn within the CEBG in the summer was completely reversed. Major coal-fired power stations in the North such as Eggborough, Ferrybridge "C", Fiddlers Ferry, Drax, Didcot, Blyth, and Abergowrie were quietly closed down.

Coal production in Nottinghamshire continued throughout the dispute in spite of the overtime ban which continued in the area (it is estimated that Nottinghamshire produced 30 million tonnes of coal). More significantly in spite of effective blacking by railmen, the NUM was powerless to stop the flow of scab lorry firms driving back and forth between Midlands pit and power stations.

The incidents all over the country of road haulage depots being vandalised were born of a sense of powerlessness. The NUM local branch officials and even the far-left groups close to the strike all deplored the development of the hit squads as counter-productive. The NUM rapidly abandoned picketing the power stations through May, June and July, and instead concentrated on bringing steel into the epicentre of the strike.

The NUM's failure over steel was significant for three reasons. It showed that chastened steelworkers, already defeated by the government during the pay strike of 1980 and subsequent mass closures, did not have the confidence or possibly the will to take on the government a second time. The membership, not just the leadership, refused to bank down the strikes as supporters of the miners. Second, it showed that the miners were unable to impose such a shut down on steel. In their own words the miners were unable to turn the cranes into another Salter's Birmingham coal depot closed by 10,000 pickets, led by Scargill in 1972.

Even on their home ground the Yorkshire miners found themselves overwhelmed by the resources and numbers of police. Thirdly the battle over steel showed that the dockers — who struck twice in defence of their right to black steel related goods — no longer had the muscle to deliver a knock-out blow to the economy.

Continued

## KEY DATES

Continued from page 16

- June 20 Miners blockade steelworks begins. Railwaysmen halting coal supplies to Llanwern and Ravenscraig.
- June 21 MacGregor sends letter to all miners. ISTC rebuff miners in their attempt to impose blockade on movement of coal supplies to steel plants. Sea and rail unions pledge action to push ISTC into strike deal.
- July 2 Notts Area Council elections jangle for rightwingers.
- July 5 "Constructive" nine-hour meeting at Rubens Hotel, London.
- July 9 Dock strike called in protest at BSC use of non-dockers at Immingham to unload blacked iron ore.
- July 11 NUM delegate conference defy court order granted night before and pass rule to enable them to discipline working miners.
- July 18 Pit talks collapse at Rubens Hotel. Issue of uneconomic pits. NUM's new disciplinary code declared illegal by High Court.
- July 20 James Clay, a Newcastle under Lyme miner, commits suicide after returning to work and receiving threats.
- July 21 Dockers call off strike.
- July 31 S. Wales area NUM fined £50,000 for contempt and assets seized.
- August 1 Lawson says cost of coal strike was "worthwhile investment for the good of the nation."



Strikers in Nottinghamshire

- August 6 Foulstone and Taylor, two Yorkshire miners, apply to High Court for ballot in Yorkshire.
- August 11 NUM special conference calls for support from TUC and passes rule change on disciplinary committee a second time.
- August 16 Sequestrators announce seizure of £707,000 from South Wales funds.
- August 21 TUC General Council discusses strike for first time.
- August 23 Second dock strike over unloading of coal. Thatcher cancels Far East tour.
- August 29 Dock strike crumbling.
- September 1 'UC backs dispute at Congress.
- September 3 Talks fiasco — on-off. Finally set for Sunday, September 9.
- September 9 Talks run through week.
- September 12 Nacods decide to ballot 16,000 members on recommended all-out strike from October 1.
- September 15 TUC becomes directly involved in dispute as talks fail in London.
- September 18 Docks strike ends in failure for Transport Union.
- September 20 Derbyshire miners win "right to work" injunction.
- September 24 Violent clashes at Maltby. Appearance of police in boiler suits. Strike official and lawyer Scotland courts declare.
- September 25 Scargill and Kinnoch meet to discuss motions for Labour Party Conference.
- September 28 Police claim ambush at Silverwood, Yorks. Result of Nacods ballot: 82.5 per cent for strike. Judge rules Yorkshire and Derbyshire strike unlawful because they did not have a ballot as union rules prescribed. MORI poll in London Standard gives Tories six points over Labour.
- September 29 Labour Party Conference — Kinnoch fails to quash motions criticising police.
- October 1 Scargill well received at Labour Party Conference. Police criticised. Scargill served with a writ and threatened with gaol. Bishop Jenkins attacks Tories economic and social policies.
- October 2 Kinnoch speech at Conference. Condemns all violence.
- October 3 Nacods and NCB go to Acas.
- October 8 NUM and NCB agree to meet on October 11 under chairmanship of Acas.
- October 9 At the Conservative Party Conference, Peter Walker, Leon Brittan, and John Gummer warn of fight to the end against the miners. Brittan pledges Government money to local authorities for policing strike. Roy Otley, senior member of the miners' executive, resigns.
- October 10 NUM fined £200,000. Two new formulas presented at talks at Acas.

Continued



Continued from page 17

Perhaps the steelmen had no option. Many feared that production cut backs would irrevocably damage the blast furnaces.

But the NUM pointed out that in 1980 steel works had been banked down and the NUM had blacked steel products during the strike. The parallel was not exact, but it would do. Apart from sporadic scares at Ravenscraig and Llanwern, the only steel works that faced a real threat of closure was Scunthorpe. At one point production had fallen by 100,000 tons. The NUM attempted to tighten the knot when BSC Scunthorpe announced they were taking coaling coal to the plant from Orgreave, 40 miles away.

The size of the confrontation and the ensuing violence shocked the country in the same way as the inner-city riots did in 1981. More importantly, it laid to rest for the government the phantoms of Solihull, Mass picketing had been seen to fail. For the government it showed that resolution paid and that the Government defeat at Salfrey was due to an absence of nerve and organisation.

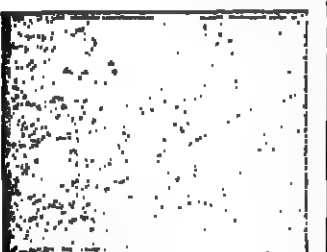
The power of the police sapped the morale of the miners and forced the NUM to look outside its own ranks for the support of the militant red workers, such as the dockers. Much has already been said on the question of whether the two strikes were engineered sympathy strikes or genuine industrial disputes. The Transport Union leadership was itself ambiguous over the two strikes and attempted to portray the strikes as sectional industrial issues. The dockers leader John Connolly said the first strike was called over a threat to the National Dock Labour Scheme fears over this issue had already been fuelled by criticism of the scheme by the Transport Minister Nicholas Ridley. The second strike, Mr Connolly claimed, had been called over the use of scab labour at Hunterstone terminal in Ayrshire where a series of agreements had been allegedly breached by the BSC.

But on both occasions, employers used non-union labour in an attempt to circumvent Transport Union blacking imposed in support of the miners attempts to shut down steel. The two issues were therefore inextricably linked.

The Transport Union leadership found only spasmodic support for the second docks strike called at the end of August.

By the time the TUC Congress was gathering in Brighton, the clear message was that the union leadership could only deliver industrial action in support of the miners at the expense of taxing the rank and file's loyalty to their union to their limit.

September was a crisis point in the dispute. It was the beginning of the party conference season, and as both the TUC and Labour Party conferences approached, political and trade union leaders became obsessed and upset with the dominating role they knew the miners' dispute would play at Brighton and Blackpool. They paved the ground hoping that their actions might lead to initiatives which could resolve the strike. It fell to Len Murray in his last positive role before retiring to attempt the reconciliation between the TUC



Working Notts miners about at officials

and Mr Scargill which the NUM leader had so often shunned.

Murray's efforts to bring Scargill in more of a cup-and-hand manner to Brighton in September were aided by McGahey. The NUM vice-president was concerned at the enemies Scargill was apparently making for himself even among left wingers because of the bull-headed approach he was adopting towards the strike. He had palpably failed to open up a second front in the steel industry and needed further positive assistance from the movement. So on the eve of Congress when the NUM president showed every inclination of going over the heads of the TUC barons and appealing direct to delegates and the rank and file, McGahey pressed Scargill into a night meeting with Murray and senior TUC colleagues.

It was Scargill's first significant compromise of the dispute, but he used it to his advantage. The deal looked good on paper, even though it lacked the support of the electricians in return for the TUC's help in pressing for a solution to the dispute. Scargill was allowed to call on all member unions not to cross picket lines, but to discuss other ways, including industrial action, to back the dispute.

In practice, as Scargill must have foreseen, it was a patacning exercise. One by one the union leaders lined up to give their support to the miners and David Bassett, the GMBATU leader, promised to summon meetings of all his power workers as soon as possible.

From the top was loud and clear — "Back the miners" — but when it reached the rank and file, it went unheard.

The TUC and Labour Party conferences were a triumph for Scargill and a disaster for

## There's a smell in here. I don't like it — Ian MacGregor entering Acas offices, October 1984

If the canteen cat walks in twice, the Board regard it as two more men back at work — Arthur Scargill, January 1985

Nell Kinnock, the Labour leader, was a lesser extent the TUC leadership. Never had such a dispute dominated agendas to the exclusion of all else. And while conference debated, all eyes were turned on the seats occupied by the NUM delegation.

Scargill's relationship with the Labour leadership from the start had been distant. The NUM did establish close ties with Stan Orme, the party's energy spokesman, but there was little rapport between Scargill and Kinnock. Scargill never saw the miners' dispute as a threat to the growing popularity which he and Roy Hattersley, his deputy, had carefully nurtured as the young and progressive alternative to Mrs Thatcher. At the start of the strike in March, Labour had established a lead over the Conservatives in the polls, but as the strike progressed, it was whittled away. Well before the end Mrs Thatcher was well out in front.

A good deal of the Labour conference was taken up in secret conclaves with Scargill

We would like the Queen to talk to Mrs Thatcher on our behalf — Joan Scott, Durham miner's wife, handing petition into Buckingham Palace I am the union — Mr Herbert Brewer, Ilkerton solicitor and receiver to the NUM

demanding support. The delegates adored him. But not Kinnock. The Labour leader had wanted to use the opening part of his speech to launch his own peace initiative with the coal industry. But the idea did not come up to Scargill's expectations. He torpedoed it at the last moment and all references made to it in the speech were expunged only hours before he had been due to make it.

The supreme indignity for Kinnock occurred on the final evening of the conference when Scargill offered himself up as the real leader of the party, ready to take the multitude to the new Socialist Utopia if they would follow. It was the high peak of the dispute for Scargill.

The advantage of the conference was that they concentrated the minds of the main protagonists in seeking talks. Throughout the summer, several attempts had been made, but the big drive started in the autumn, prompted by the bizarre intervention of Robert Maxwell, the proprietor of the Daily Mirror. His personal initiative failed but it helped to create a new climate and with the TUC conference finishing the NCB and the NUM started a week of "Chase Me Charlie" talks, starting in Edinburgh and finishing up in London with the press in hot pursuit.

Throughout the talks, three issues dominated. The status of the board's March 6, 1984, proposals in which it wanted to reduce output by four million tonnes and close 20 pits, was the first sticking point. It was followed by the future of the five threatened collieries, Snowdon, Bulchiff Wood, Polmaise, Herrington, and Cornwood. On the third, even as early as July, the board had been ready to make considerable concessions which would have pleased many negotiators. The NUM, however, rejected the March 6 proposals and said that the five pits could continue to operate. It was on the third point that the sides could make no progress and which was always the point of departure during their eight negotiating sessions before the final one last week.

They could not agree on what constituted an "economic pit". During September the NUM proposed to service ACAS, with the help of the TUC, crept closer towards an involvement in the negotiations. After the 82.5 per cent vote in favour of strike action by the deputies' union Nacods, ACAS believed the time was ripe for new talks and brought the two sides together. At these talks, ACAS put forward only one proposal of its own. It covered uneconomic pits and it suggested that any pit considered to fall in this category could be brought forward for discussion by either party in line with the principles of the Plan for Coal under the colliery review procedure.

The NUM, however, stuck to its insistence that the future of collieries must be considered "in line" with the Plan for Coal, rather than the principles of the plan. As the strike wore on through the summer and autumn, the personalities of both MacGregor and Scargill dominated the negotiations to the extent that a public war of attrition was entered into after each session. MacGregor's single-minded approach and the fact that he seemed to be dancing to the Govern-

ment's tune produced reverberations within the NCB itself. He had always been reluctant to take advice, but now this refusal to listen to some of the NUM's proposals opened up rifts within the board which will have to be healed now that the dispute is over. There is a tentative understanding to widen the office of the chief executive and to dispense with the services of the part-timers but little else.

Quite simply, a growing band of managers within the board were angry that the dispute was being used as a political football by the government as well as Scargill and that MacGregor was making no attempt to stop it being kicked around. Nowhere were the divisions between his colleagues more pronounced than in the key industrial relations department and in public relations. In government, his main critics within the board were Ned Smith, the NCB's head of industrial relations, and several area directors.

Smith, a flamboyant, first-class industrial relations man with long experience in his field, resented the hard uncompromising approach adopted by MacGregor. He saw very early on in the strike that it was no way to come to terms with the NUM. He yearned for the style pursued by MacGregor's immediate predecessor, Sir Norman Siddall.

The longer the strike went on, the more difficult it was for Smith. He spent long periods on the telephone, sometimes in tears, to Peter Heathfield, his counterpart in the NUM, telling him of the problems he had at home base. For his part, Heathfield explained that Smith was not alone with his problems, and running a full-scale dispute from Sheffield was a huge undertaking.

MacGregor's greatest weakness was the unpopularity in which he conducted himself in public: the testy business magnate rather than the leader of a great human industry. He disliked visiting the coalfields and he had pushed hard into gladhanding by his public relations advisers. They never knew what he was going to do or say next. He had little control over his tongue and often during the dispute allowed the NUM to profit from his tactical blunders. In negotiations, too, his abrupt take it or leave it attitude, put him at a serious disadvantage to Scargill.

The tensions could not last and it snapped one night at ACAS, while the Tory party conference was in full swing at Brighton. Leaving the ACAS building after another fruitless day of talks with the NUM, MacGregor allowed himself to be wrongfooted by Scargill who blazed the BBC nine o'clock news, while MacGregor remained silent at Robert House, ignoring pleas from Kirk that he should have put the NCB's case as well.

Peter Walker in Brighton watched Scargill's display and noted the empty silence from MacGregor with mounting anger. The incident provided the catalyst for the introduction of Michael Eaton, the bluff head of the Yorkshire NCB, MacGregor's personal nemesis, to head off criticism of his own performance. Within days, Eaton, Scargill's old sparring partner, had been told to come to London. He remained there until the end of strike in a hotel across the road from the NCB.

Having failed to rally its



Soup kitchen, Asken, S. Yorks

own members as it had promised at Congress, the TUC then engaged in a series of increasingly frenetic meetings with the miners. The NUM leadership claimed that the strike had not been predicated on power cuts, but on the cost of the strike to the Government. However, most miners accepted that the Government seemed prepared to throw any sum at the strike and that their real bargaining power had been destroyed by the CEB's resilience and the TUC's impotence.

Having failed to mobilise its own members as Congress had voted, the TUC engaged in a series of increasingly frenetic and fruitless meetings with the miners. Whilst retaining a public position of support for the miners the

cautious approach was abandoned but once to attack the violent miner. The strike had earned him the thanks of Mrs Thatcher and a noose around his head from striking miners. At the end of the dispute, he was still searching for a way to stamp his authority on a weak and divided trade union movement.

Sensing victory, the Government and the NCB became far more uncompromising in their statements. Mr Walker calmly announced the best deal that was still searching for a way to stamp his authority on a weak and divided trade union movement. The Government and the NCB became far more uncompromising in their statements. Mr Walker calmly announced the best deal that was still searching for a way to stamp his authority on a weak and divided trade union movement.

The drift back to work began. A total of 15,000 miners went back to work in November with heavy returns in North Derbyshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire. Coal production began to rise. The TUC's strike plan was based on the defensive as strike-breakers proliferated and picketing funds dried up.

At the same time the court cases brought by the working miners reached a crescendo with the appointment of a receiver, and the judgment that in law industrial members of the Derbyshire area were liable for the repayment of funds spent unlawfully on the strike. The cases were a pointed reminder that the strike had been called without a ballot and that the leadership were in breach of trust of their membership. None of the cases, except those at the end of the strike directed against mass picketing, could be used to end the dispute.

The absence of ballot and elections. This fact allowed many of the working miners' groups to win a degree of credibility which their links with the TUC and the Conservative Party might otherwise have afforded them.

In retrospect the court cases had little direct impact on the conduct of the strike. Declarations by judges in the Strand that the strike was illegal were hardly influential in the miners' welfare. The NUM's lawyers also managed to defer the potentially more damaging cases. For instance they gave up the case for working Yorkshire miners to win a ballot order, as well as a move to make individual members of the executive liable for the repayment of a £200,000 contempt fine. Even the case for the NUM to sue the Government for their appointment to pay their hands on the £7 million the NUM had dispersed around the banking capitals of Europe.

The strength of the strike was not determined by the strength of union finances. South Wales for instance was the only area union to have all its assets frozen by the courts, but was also the only area not to sue the Government. The NUM's lawyers developed ad hoc systems of mutual support to sustain the strike. A huge effort of co-operation and organisation sustained the strike. Sustaining the strike became an end in itself.

The strike unleashed energy and talents that many miners and miners' wives did not know they had. The traditional conservatism of the union as an overwhelmingly male and conservative in its social values was turned upside down as the women against the strike movement blossomed. The very length of the strike and the sense that it was called in defence of communities as much as coal faces gave the women an opportunity to participate in the strike. In Derbyshire as many as 40 miners' wives groups were formed helping to bind the community together against a common enemy.

It will never be known how much money was collected for the mining communities but it may be as much as double the £30m claimed in supplementary benefit. In Liverpool for instance separate support groups sent £1m in Fleet Street the print unions also raised £1m as well as publishing their own press on the strike. Even the prosperous Tory voting South Hams were raised. Towns, constituency labour parties and churches were involved in the strike. As far away as Venice miners' support groups met once a week to discuss new ways of raising cash.

Nevertheless the strike visibly cracked in the New Year. Well over 250,000 miners and members of their families had existed 11 months on donations and supplementary benefit. Many said the deprivation would be worthwhile, once the lights went out. By January the NUM leadership admitted publicly for the first time power cuts would not occur. The major premise of the strike was cut away.

New Year's Day the NUM general secretary Peter Heathfield publicly admitted that there would not be power cuts. The NUM leadership claimed that the strike had not been predicated on power cuts, but on the cost of the strike to the Government. However, most miners accepted that the Government seemed prepared to throw any sum at the strike and that their real bargaining power had been destroyed by the CEB's resilience and the TUC's impotence.

Having failed to mobilise its own members as Congress had voted, the TUC engaged in a series of increasingly frenetic and fruitless meetings with the miners. Whilst retaining a public position of support for the miners the

whole affair was privately seen as an embarrassment by the hierarchy. The strike had exposed the impotence of TUC resolutions. It had given the unions an image of violence. It had damaged the standing of the Labour Party at a time when its life support machine — the union political funds — faced cuts.

For from the miners' struggle being seen as the first organised fight back against the standing of the Labour Party offered by Peter Heathfield in New Socialist many union leaders saw the miners as special pleaders. For many TUC leaders the miners' strike was a life sentence. London committee meetings, negotiations, concessions — had been unproductive. They did not feel part of it.

Public cracks in the TUC edifice inevitably appeared. At the crucial hour in the TUC Jack Eccles, the 1985 TUC chairman, expressed doubts about the miners' continuing estrangement. He was expelled immediately by the TUC, but the damage had been done.

Eccles had dared to suggest that a body of opinion existed in the TUC which was critical of the NUM's stance and particularly that of Scargill. The NUM wanted more evidence that the union leaders were



Miners' wives support group, Yorks

trying to implement Congress guidelines: the TUC wanted more evidence that the NUM wanted to end the dispute. Peter Heathfield complained after one of these meetings: "They (the TUC) keep on asking us the same questions. You wonder if they really understand the dispute."

If the TUC was genuinely confused it could hardly have been because the NUM was for ever shifting its negotiating position. The extraordinary aspect of the last two months of the dispute was the dog days was the outright refusal of the union leadership to make negotiating concessions. On the picket line the militants continually argued: "We've gone too far to give up now. Scargill himself said, 'I'd rather go down fighting than sacrifice my members and destroy their jobs'."

As ten thousand strikers went back in January, Scargill moved to shore up his position. He proposed that the negotiating team be widened from the senior officials to the full executive. Scargill badly needed negotiations to re-focus the return to work and if his alleged personal intransigence was either blocking new negotiations or reducing membership support, then he was prepared to stand to one side.

The substantive negotiating position on uneconomic pits was unchanged. The move helped to open up fissures within the Government and the NCB. One group, led by Mrs Thatcher, insisted on unconditional surrender by the NUM. There should be no talks until the union agreed to co-operate in the closure of uneconomic pits.

The doves, led by the retiring industrial relations director at the NCB Ned Smith argued that it was unBritish to humiliate the miners. No union could reasonably be expected to sign a document agreeing to participate in the closure of its own industry.

These divisions within the Coal Board and the Government came out most clearly in the twilight between January 21 and February 4. They were crucial days in the sense that they showed that there was a limit to which the Government could go in defending the miners' position. Public opinion was already ebbing away from the Government as the pound fell and interest rates soared and appeared to turn sharply against the Government's attitude to the dispute at the end of January.

The compromise solution to the dispute was embodied in a minute written jointly by Peter Heathfield and Ned Smith at a secret meeting on January 21. The NUM's representatives pointed out that it had been union policy for 40 years to oppose the closure of pits on economic grounds and they could not see the possibility of this policy being changed. The Board's representative acknowledged that this was not the position that it had been the practice for pits to close other than by exhaustion or safety.

"Indeed in the recent negotiations the union had acknowledged there had been a third category, the difficulty has been as to how this should be defined. A discussion ensued on how this de facto situation might be phrased in any settlement."

The minute was going towards an agreement to the crucial issue on uneconomic pits. The hardliners in government and the NCB were appalled at the prospect of such a settlement. Two days later as the NUM executive met in Sheffield in an atmosphere of optimism, the NCB issued a statement: "The proposals must establish that the NUM recognise that management must deal with the problem of uneconomic capacity, and that the NUM will co-operate in this essential task."

Mrs Thatcher drove the point home later that night on TV Eye. She said: "There

are an awful lot of uneconomic pits and you don't need to argue about the definition. They are heavily loss making pits, the worst 12 per cent cost £275 millions a year. You don't need to argue about them, all you need to do is have to go through a procedure with the NUM and they have to be shut down."

Both the tone and the content of Mrs Thatcher's remarks misjudged the mood of the miners and even the deputies union Nacods. Peter McNulty, general secretary of Nacods, argued that any statement extracted from the NUM prior to substantive talks committing the union to cooperating in pit closures would cut across their own agreement. Mr Scargill, more simply, said the union would not in any case give any commitment to discuss uneconomic pits.

The Government backedtracked and in the Commons debate on February 6 the Coal Minister, David Hunt announced that no written commitment was needed, simply an agreement from the NUM that uneconomic pits would be on the agenda.

In spite of TUC pressure the NUM would not shift on the principle of refusing to discuss uneconomic pits. The TUC believed the agreement over talks about talks could be broken. It would negotiate on behalf of the union and unlike the NUM it could talk about uneconomic pits, in a series of meetings between the NCB and Norman Willis, the TUC general secretary, a new document was prepared.

The document had some attractive aspects for the NUM. It skirted the issue of heading from the issues that needed addressing when drawing up a new Plan for Coal. This new Plan was to be prepared within six months. But for its opaque jargon and trimmings in the document, the NCB was sticking to its right to close a pit "where there are no further reserves which can be developed to provide the Board, in line with their responsibilities, with a satisfactory basis for continuing operations." To innocent eyes this phrase might seem innocuous, but to the NUM it was a challenge. The 150 hours of negotiations over the past year with Talmudic intensity the phrase clearly meant that the NCB could close pits on economic grounds.

Relations between the TUC and the NUM soured still further after the TUC seven-man liaison group met Mrs Thatcher in an attempt to make the document more palatable to the NUM. Although no serious negotiations occurred within the Whitehall corridors and influence at Number 10 in the future, the meeting had a symbolic significance for the TUC seven. The slightest whiff of a return to the Whitehall corridors and influence at Number 10 in the future, the meeting had a symbolic significance for the TUC seven. The slightest whiff of a return to the Whitehall corridors and influence at Number 10 in the future, the meeting had a symbolic significance for the TUC seven.

Some of them privately argued that if they could patch together a deal with the miners, their calling card at Number 10 might be infinitely more welcome in the future. These reserves were rudely shattered when the NUM unanimously rejected the revised document and Scargill appeared to snub their negotiating skills by describing the revised document as "infinitely worse."

The NUM delegate conference rejected the document and vowed to fight on, but at the conference Emyr Williams, president of the South Wales miners said he could hold the line for only a little longer.

The Government felt that it might take three weeks for the dispute to collapse through a mass return to work. Walker attempted to speed the process by announcing: "That's it. The talks are at an end. Miners can solve this dispute by themselves, by returning to work." Scargill made one last desperate attempt to rally the morale of his forces in a speech at the National Square where he likened his striking members to a wartime resistance movement and chastised the rest of the trade union movement for standing on the sidelines.

The rhetoric was fierce, but by then the rhetoric was all the miners' leaders had left. The return to work continued to accelerate until finally it was beyond the union's control. The executive met in Sheffield last Thursday. Its members were bitterly disappointed by the outcome of the Sunday conference being a foregone conclusion. The delegates met in Congress House scene of so much talk along the way, where first Len Murray and then Norman Willis tried unsuccessfully to intervene and bring about a settlement. Militant miners demonstrated outside, still crying "No surrender." The end came quickly. After four hours, including an adjournment for lunch, the conference broke up with an announcement that they had voted 891 to return to work the day before the first anniversary of the strike. Outside Congress House demonstrators openly wept.

## KEY DATES

Continued from page 17

- October 15** Talks end in failure after four days of negotiations at Acas headquarters because of the NCB's insistence on its right to manage and to shut pits deemed uneconomic.
- October 16** Nacods decide to call their 16,000 members out on strike from October 25.
- October 21** Michael Eaton appointed as NCB's main spokesman in the dispute.
- October 22** Peter Walker insists that the appointment of Michael Eaton was made by Ian MacGregor and not by the Government.
- October 24** Nacods call off strike after review procedure on pit closures ordered to include investment.
- October 25** Court orders seizure of NUM assets after £200,000 contempt fine is not paid.
- October 29** NCB silences Eaton as spokesperson.
- October 31** Peace talks with Acas break down after 10½ hours. MacGregor sacks Geoffrey Kirk as NCB director of information.
- November 5** Kinnock snubs Scargill and NUM. "Too busy" for rallies. High Court grants injunction on N. Derbyshire area forbidding any further money being spent on the strike. Price-Waterhouse announce seizure of NUM assets. Special delegate conference decides with no votes against to continue strike. NCB claim largest daily number back to work (500).
- November 9** Minors at Bersham Colliery, North Wales, vote by secret ballot to continue strike. Sheffield policeman releases the results of six months' systematic observation of police conduct in the strike. Claim police responsible for strike breaking. Pitched battle at Cortonwood Colliery. One thousand police turned up in night for one working miner.
- November 12** Worst violence in Yorkshire yet. Patrol bombs. Barricades. NCB claim 1,900 "new faces." At Lord Mayor's banquet Mrs Thatcher links pickets with IRA bombers.
- November 13** Willis condemns violence at rally in S. Wales and is booed.
- November 20** Government asks Parliament for extra £36 millions to cover the cost of dispute incurred by the NCB and the police.
- November 21** Another £1 to be deducted from benefits paid to striking miners' wives and children. Commons halted by Labour protests.
- November 23** NCB offer a further £175 to any miner returning to work by next Friday. Attack near Pontefract on Michael Fletcher, a working miner.
- November 26** Eleven miners held for attacking Fletcher.
- December 1** Mr Herbert Brewer appointed as receiver in charge of NUM finances.
- December 4** Mr Brewer in Luxembourg fails to get funds.
- December 7** Herbert Brewer resigns. Mr Michael Arnold takes over. TUC will not take action in support of NUM and risk charges of contempt. Ned Smith announces retirement.
- December 17** MacGregor dashes TUC pit peace hopes. John Paul Getty donates £120,000 to relieve hardship among working miners.
- December 20** Nottinghamshire Miners' Area Council approve changes in their rules to loosen ties with the National NUM.
- December 29** Walker pledges no power cuts in 1985.
- 1985**
  - January 24** NUM executive agrees to meet NCB for fresh talks after Heathfield-Smith meeting. Nacods warns will not accept NUM being forced to accept closure of all uneconomic pits as precondition for talks.
  - January 29** Breakdown of preliminary talks between NCB and NUM.
  - February 3** Frances Colliery in Fife is closed — 500 jobs lost.
  - February 19** Thatcher meets TUC liaison group, the first meeting TUC had with PM since GCHQ. TUC later meets Walker and extracts concession over document.
  - February 20** NUM executive rejects revised TUC formula.
  - February 21** Special delegate conference in London rejects TUC document. Nacods accepts it.
  - February 24** Demonstration in London. 101 arrests.
  - February 25** Over 3,800 abandon the strike, an unprecedented high figure. Welsh strike cracks for first time.
  - March 1** Area conferences call for return to work without negotiated settlement.
  - March 2** Yorkshire votes for continuation of strike.
  - March 3** Special delegate conference at Congress House in London votes 98 to 91 for a return to work on March 5. No insistence on amnesty for sacked miners. The strike is over.

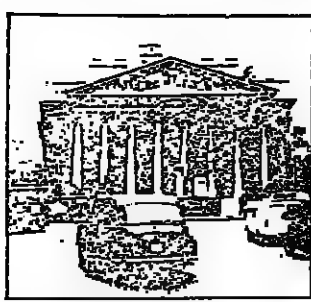








# Never mind the width at Knightsbridge, just feel that exceptional quality



## NOTEBOOK

Edited by  
Hamish McRae

DO the Al Fayed brothers know something the rest of the financial community does not? If not, why do they place such a high valuation

on House of Fraser, and may well come to change that higher valuation on it eventually before the whole matter is finally resolved?

The key to understanding the Al Fayed aim is a quest for quality, and quality in a secure developed economy. It is exactly the same motive as that of the Sultan of Brunei, who is also in the process of building up a portfolio of British investments of the highest quality. And it is a motive which, if these and a handful of other similar investors are right, will cause a re-rating of a number of key British companies.

A parallel makes the motive clearer. Go back a few years and there was very little difference on the return of financial assets of the highest quality (say those of the US Government or of international financial institutions) and those of distinctly dubious enterprises.

A number of things have gone to change that psychology. The collapse and rescue of a top American bank, or what was perceived as a top American bank, Continental Illinois, was one factor. The continuing threat of default by some Third World nations was another. Now attitudes have changed. The so-called flight into quality has meant that the dubious, relatively speaking, pay much more for their money.

Take another but slightly different parallel: cars. A few years ago the best European manufacturers perceived that the only way to compete with the Japanese was to give superior quality. The BMWs, Volvos and so on squeezed their products on-market and were able to charge an increasing premium over the Ford Cortina and the Austin Marina.

The only way to make

money was to develop and promote a reputation for quality because people were prepared to pay a higher and higher premium for that. Look under the Jaguar's recent turnaround: ostensibly the product was identical, but its quality was greatly improved.

Now translate these two approaches into the price of tangible assets: hotels, other property, stores, indeed whole companies. Typical British fund managers with short-time horizons have always been more interested in the current results than the underlying quality of the business.

What is fascinating about the Al Fayed strategy is that they are putting these two aspects of a flight into quality into an investment strategy. In nutshell, Harrods is perceived as the best in the land. It is undervalued by British conventional investors

because they have yet to want to move up-market. The fund managers are, so to speak, still buying Cortinas on price grounds. And investors like Harrods will become more and more financially successful because they produce the quality into which consumers want to fly.

If this is right it may lead to a significant re-rating of upper crust Britain. The sheer weight of money now being poured into Harrods, but also from Brunel, and from other Far Eastern investors into high quality British investments will have a direct effect. But maybe as often happens, foreign eyes can appreciate an investment opportunity better than can home ones. The Sultan of Brunei has already bought the Dorchester. Whatever happens to the Al Fayed bid for House of Fraser, there is a great deal of foreign money being poured into a high-class British home.

## No disaster

THREE of the big four banks, by universal acclaim, are going to declare excellent profits this week, thereby dissipating some of the market concern about their ratios which has been depressing prices all year. The exception, by equally universal acclaim, will be poor Midland, saddled with Crocker's bad debts.

But is Midland as bad a plight as suggested? Of course the damage at Midland is enormous, but it is known. What is not known is the performance of the domestic bank, or indeed of the rest of the group. In fact Midland could surprise us all. The market has been assuming that it will have to pay its dividend, which it has promised not to cut, out of reserves. But Midland

may in total have generated enough profit to cover the dividend: if it misses this, it will not be by much.

It would also be sensible to expect that the free capital ratio, which Midland said a couple of months ago was about 4 per cent and which would be about the lowest acceptable, will have risen appreciably above this level. In as far as this has happened, this reduces the call that Midland will have to make in some form or other from the market for new capital funds.

It is not necessarily a happy story, but not quite the utter disaster that the more gloomy segments of the market expect.

## Westward Ho!

Michael Ashcroft, chairman of Hawley Group, deals features in the City's

market gossip columns yesterday confessed that it was his further ambition to do camp to New York. "The atmosphere is so vibrant there," he said. "In the City everyone hates winners: they love to knock you down."

His robust mood did not just stem from bumper Hawley profits (see Page 22). It was also his 39th birthday. So after his press conference at the new offices of brokers L. Messel at 1 Pinstrip Avenue, he repaired with a band of City correspondents to the infamous Long Room, the gossip trading floor just opposite the Stock Exchange.

It was, he said, the first time he had ever been there. In fact he prefers the West End to the City anyway: "You meet a better class of person in the West End; at least you know where you stand with property dealers."

## Lowly Japanese delegation gets blue riband treatment from Deng

# China snubs British trade mission

From John Hooper in Peking

The high-level British trade delegation which is here to capitalise on the supposed improvement in relations between the UK and China following last year's Hong Kong agreement was yesterday subjected to a galling and perplexing slight.

On the same day that the British mission met the Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, a Japanese party was received by the man who wields the real power here, Mr Deng Xiaoping.

What makes the whole affair particularly hurtful is that the boss of the Japanese mission, Mr Noboru Gotoh, is merely the chairman of Japan's Chamber of Commerce and Industry, whereas the head of the British party, Lord Young, is a cabinet minister.

British officials saw the contrast in treatment as an unhappy accident and they pointed out that the British and Japanese visits were arranged separately by two different departments of the Chinese Government. But this

version implies a lack of coordination that is hard to credit in one of the world's most protocol-conscious nations. And it does not explain why, if the Chinese were concerned about the imbalance, they did nothing to rectify it.

The Chinese, for their part, were anxious last night to stress that Lord Young had been given far greater access at ministerial level than any other recent European visitor. But they did not intimate or acknowledge that the mistake had been made.

It is hard to discern what if anything has upset the Chinese, but one message that has come across loud and clear in the talks so far is that if Britain wants to do more business here, Mrs Thatcher and Mr Tebbit must drop their opposition to "soft credit" — credit for the purchase of imports that is extended by the exporting nation at non-commercial rates of interest. The practice is forbidden by a variety of international agreements but widely practised by Britain's competitors, in particular by Japan.

In spite of the optimistic



Lord Young with Vice-Premier Li Peng

predictions with which the mission was launched, none of its members has so far succeeded in clinching a firm bargain. Yesterday saw the signing of a protocol between Rolls-Royce and the Chinese authorities on the "imminent signature" of a deal for four turbines worth £16 million and

of an agreement between Cable and Wireless and the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to carry out feasibility studies on the setting up of a new telecommunications centre in Peking and on the modernisation of the telecommunications network in the Yangtze delta.

But of the three pieces of paper signed yesterday at a ceremony in the Great Hall of the People attended by Lord Young and the Chinese vice-premier, Mr Li Peng, the only one involving assured business is a joint venture between the former BL subsidiary Aveling Barford and the Peking Truck Works for the production over seven years of 600 30-ton dumpers trucks.

However, informed sources said that the English text of the agreement was signed last December. What was signed at yesterday's ceremony was the Chinese text. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the second stage was deliberately delayed to introduce a "real money" element into the Peking stage of Lord Young's visit.

The deal has been seen as a special "thank-you" for Mrs Thatcher, since most of the parts will be made at a factory in her home town of Grantham. But what the Chinese may or may not know is that Aveling Barford, which is being sold by the present Government, is owned by a Hong Kong holding company.

## Crime wave worries builders

By Andrew Cornall

BRITAIN'S construction industry has appealed for support from Home Secretary and the police in combating theft of construction equipment which has reached \$400 million in recent years.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors, which represents 540 firms in the construction industry, has joined forces with contractors in the gas, telephone, water and electricity industries, to help increase police awareness of the scale of the theft problem.

The joint action committee set up by the contractors has written to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, to argue that "more could be done by the police". The committee is also organising a meeting with Mr Brittan to discuss the problem.

A survey of 60 construction companies last year revealed theft losses of equipment worth £2.5 million. Mr Derek Coulton, director general of the federation, reckons the figure must be higher as many items are organised by gangs.

Deputies hired by the joint action committee found that huge items of equipment, including JCBs, dumpers, trucks and lorries are being stolen. The committee believes that many of the items are being exported — to order — in containers sent to destinations like Egypt, South Africa and Northern Ireland.

Early research by the contractors shows that almost none of the equipment is recovered. One investigation showed that a JCB delivered to an east London site brand new on a Saturday morning was stolen the same afternoon, contained in a Sunday morning and delivered to a "new owner" on Monday morning. One contractor reported that it had lost equipment worth nearly £20,000 between November 22 last year and February 5 this year.

Last year contractors lost 137 compressors, worth between £4,500 and £6,500 each, and 179 generators worth £1,500 to £2,500 each.

To combat the problem the contractors are demanding that information about stolen equipment is placed on police computers more rapidly. "The best chance we have of catching thieves is within the first week," Mr Colin Reeve, a former policeman now working for the Building Employers' Confederation, argues.

The construction industry also wants police to be trained to deal with the problem

## Return to work by miners hits the pound

By our Economics Staff

The pound lost early gains yesterday as the markets appeared to conclude that the resumption of full coal output would depress the demand for, and thus undermine, petro-

After initial gains in Far Eastern markets — the first to react to the news that the miners' delegate conference had voted to return to work — the pound opened in London at \$1.0835 compared with Friday's close of \$1.0715.

In a thin market, the pound traded gently down to close at \$1.0712 though dealers pointed out that this largely reflected a renewed strength of the dollar.

Against the mark, the pound closed at 3.6038, down on the morning opening of 3.6346 but slightly up on Friday's close of 3.5981. The value of the pound against a basket of competitors' currencies was 70.9 at yesterday's close, compared with 70.8 at Friday's close.

The markets hardly reacted to Treasury figures which showed an underlying fall in the official foreign exchange reserves of \$218 million in February.

Treasury officials said this fall reflected some intervention, but not fully the large concerted intervention of last Wednesday which pushed the pound up 5 cents. This will show in March's figures.

The policy remains to intervene when appropriate in line

with the Group of Five agreement of January 17. It is understood that the concerted intervention last Wednesday, led by the Bundesbank, was worth more than \$1.5 billion and was nearly matched by the less effective dollar selling linked \$1.25 billion or more on Friday.

Several City analysts attributed the slow decline of the pound yesterday, after its brief Far Eastern spurt, to fears of a weakening oil market, with Mr Stephen Lewis of Phillips and Drew reasoning that the Central Electricity Generating Board's extra purchases of oil of 500,000 barrels a day could have a substantial impact.

Opec's production ceiling is only 16 million barrels a day and fears of oil price weakness were exacerbated yesterday by an analysis from the industrial Petroleum Intelligence Weekly that Opec production may have passed this limit in February after falling well below 15 million barrels a day in January. It said the increases came from Saudi Arabia, Iran and Nigeria.

However, the price of the key Brent crude, for delivery next month, firmed gently by 15 cents a barrel yesterday to \$26.75.

The money markets were quiet with the three-month interbank rate staying at 14 per cent, while gilts and index-linked trades were in a quiet point. The FT index closed up 4.9 at 979.9. The FTSE 100 index closed up 14.9 at 1265.7.

## Phillips repulses Icahn takeover raid

From Mark Tran in Washington

Phillips Petroleum Company, the tenth largest oil corporation in the US, has staved off takeover bid from the well-known corporate raider Carl Icahn. Mr Icahn had been trying to enlist foreign help, including the Anglo-French financier Sir James Goldsmith, to boost his chances.

But the battle came to an end when the Icahn group agreed yesterday to withdraw its tender offer for 70 million shares of Phillips stock and to attempt a takeover for eight years. Phillips also said that Drexel Burnham Lambert, which would have arranged the financing for Icahn, agreed not to finance any attempted takeover for the same period.

For its part, Phillips agreed to reimburse Icahn for its litigation and legal expenses up to \$25 million. Both companies are also dropping their lawsuits against each other. Phillips had filed a motion for a preliminary injunction blocking Mr Icahn's offer.

No reason was given for Mr Icahn's decision to withdraw his bid, but his efforts to raise money for his takeover attempt were leaving him well short of the \$4 billion he needed to finance his effort. In any case, he has succeeded in raising the stock price of the company in which he owns 6 per cent of the shares.

Phillips came up with a new plan to make its shares more attractive to its shareholders offering to buy out half of its own stock for \$25 per share — \$2 more than Mr Icahn's offer. This came in the wake of a previous scheme which was rejected by shareholders last week.

Mr Icahn's takeover bid roused fierce emotions in Bartlesville, Oklahoma where Phillips is based. At one shareholders' meeting over a week ago, a group of townspeople burned a pile of Mr Icahn's proxy statements. Last December churchgoers were sending up prayers to preserve the independence of the company from another feared takeover shark — T. Boone Pickens.

## ICI plans double sales

By James Ertelham

ICI announced plans yesterday to double its sales of pesticides worldwide over the next eight years by substantially increasing its research facilities at Jealott's Hill in Berkshire.

The UK chemicals combine said yesterday that it will need to hire 200 more people and spend £20 million to complete the project by 1990.

ICI now ranks fifth in the world pesticide manufacturing league with sales of \$335 million and profits of \$82 million in 1984. Ten years ago sales company only ranked 20th, but

it has recently made big strides in capturing a significant share of the US market. The chairman of ICI's plant protection division, Mr Ronnie Hampel, said yesterday that Britain was still the place where ICI could attract the best scientists in organic chemistry. The expansion will create jobs for 80 chemists and 120 support staff.

Despite criticism from environmentalists, the world pesticide market is now worth \$18 billion a year and ICI believes new products on the pipeline will enable it to double its sales by the early 1990s.

Professor Donald McKay, who undertook the study at the Edinburgh based PEDDA consultancy, said yesterday: "This is our best estimate of our best guess for the number of jobs that will be created. We have simply applied methods any sensible economist would use." Most of the jobs will be created by the spin-off effect of pumping such large sums from a capital project into the economy.

## Insolvency bill under fire

By our City Staff

Accountants yesterday strongly attacked the insolvency bill, which has already run into serious difficulties in the House of Lords, where it began its parliamentary passage earlier this year.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants said that automatic disqualification of directors of companies in compulsory liquidation "will not achieve the objective; the real culprits will escape and honest, competent directors will be discouraged from serving just at the time when they could be of most use."

The Lords threw out the key clause in the bill which would automatically disqualify directors, giving them a right to appeal on certain limited grounds. The corporate and consumer affairs minister, Mr Alex Fletcher, is currently considering whether to fight for his proposals when the bill reaches the Commons — the opposite of the normal path for legislation.

The ICA says that a better approach than Mr Fletcher's would be to require the liquidator to make a report to the Secretary of State for Trade, giving a detailed indication of the directors' conduct and the reasons for the company's failure.

The bill would also

and other vulnerable groups and there should not be across-the-board spending cuts.

More efficient and cost-effective administration, together with targeting on the most needy, could provide the needed budgetary restraint. The OECD's thinking seems to run parallel to that of Britain's Institute of Fiscal Studies, which has long advocated an integration of the tax and benefit system to target benefits more effectively on the needy.

The OECD recognises that targeting welfare is problematic because it usually involves means-testing, which often deters people from claiming in the first place.

Many countries were also worried by the financial burden of an ageing population, County Council next month.

The jobs study was commissioned by BP to add strength to its argument that benefits from the £285 million project will far outweigh any temporary damage to the environment that might occur.

Only 200 new jobs will be created permanently in Dorset if BP is given permission to increase oil output 10-fold at Wytch Farm by developing new well sites at Studland Peninsula and Furzey Island

Environmental groups, which fear irreparable damage to two national nature reserves in the area, are opposing BP's first planning applications which will be decided by Dorset

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Investors' protector

THE DEPARTMENT of Trade and Industry has found a chairman for the new Securities and Investment Board, the linchpin of the new system of investor protection to be set up over the next 18 months. The new chairman appointed by the Trade Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, with the agreement of the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, is expected to make his first public appearance in his new role today.

The Government has been looking for a chairman with first-hand knowledge of the City and with regulatory experience, but research has been difficult because some of the best-qualified people are still deeply involved in the restructuring of the City's major securities companies.

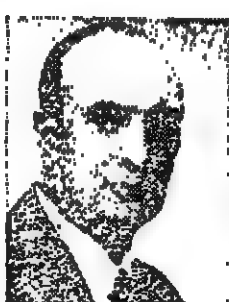
THE GOVERNMENT is to introduce what it claims to be a "major consumer legislation" to ban false and misleading price information. It was announced in the Lords yesterday. It will cover not only all types of bargains but will extend, for example, to the display of commission charges and exchange rates by bureaux de changes.

THE LIVERPOOL Economic Group says today that substantial tax cuts are essential to break out of the cycle of low employment, low growth and defeatist attitudes towards change. In the group's quarterly review, Professor Patrick Minford, the Chancellor should relax his budget deficit by £1 billion to £8 billion to enlarge scope for tax cuts.

BROTHER, the Japanese typewriter firm, is to build a £4 million European manufacturing plant at Wrexham in North Wales. The factory is expected to employ 150 people by next year. It will be the first to be built on what is now a greenfield site and will produce 240,000 electronic typewriters a year.

THE NORTHERN Ireland Office yesterday announced a £800,000 to support a rescue operation to save 130 jobs at the former Motins engineering plant in Londonderry. The aid will help to keep the plant in operation under the name of Maydown Precision Engineering.

JOHNSON Matthey, whose banking arm had to be rescued last year, is closing its Southgate, London, headquarters and is moving its administration to its Hatton Garden office.



## The Wagon Finance Corporation plc

Extracts from Chairman's Review

### Retirement of Mr. Bartolomé

On 1st July, 1984, I succeeded Mr. S. M. de Bartolomé as Chairman. Mr. Bartolomé joined our Board on 1st January, 1973 and became Chairman on 1st January, 1975, contributing much to our Group during his period of office. On your behalf I extend our gratitude and thanks to Mr. Bartolomé.

### Record Profit

It is particularly fitting, in a year overlapping the final period of office of my colleague, that I am able to announce a record Group profit. Before interest on borrowings and taxation, the profit for 1984 amounted to £11,227,415, compared with £9,711,333 for 1983. After deducting interest on borrowings, the Group profit before taxation was £3,372,250, compared with £2,002,654 the previous year, an increase of more than two-thirds. Aided by the changes announced in the Budget last year our percentage tax charge is reduced and the profit after taxation, amounted to £1,845,026, more than double the 1983 figure of £871,654. There has been a small reduction in the charge for bad debts and if it had not been for the miners strike this reduction would have been greater.

### 35% Increase in Dividends

The consolidated profit after taxation is equivalent to earnings per share of 7.80p compared with 3.70p for 1983. The Board has pleasure therefore in proposing an increased final dividend of 2.5p (1983: 1.875p) per share, which together with the increased interim dividend of 0.875p (1983: 0.625p) per share, makes a total of 3.375p (1983: 2.5p) per share for the year. This represents an increase of 35% in total dividends and leaves us £1,046,816 to add to reserves to assist in financing future expansion. After allowing for provisions for bad and doubtful debts, our gross instalment credit balances stood at £102,630,352, compared with £97,441,269 at the end of 1983. Unimpaired finance charges amounted to £18,334,842, compared with £17,860,884 at 31st December, 1983.

### New Appointments

Mr. A. J. Coombe, a Director of Wagon Finance Limited, was appointed to your Board on 1st July, 1984, and on the same date became Deputy Managing Director of all our subsidiary companies. In addition, on that date we appointed Mr. G. R. Harrold, Mr. B. A. G. Johnson, Mr. J. Leatherland and Mr. G. L. Lord to the Board of Wagon Finance Limited. All these executives have had considerable experience and service with your Group and these appointments will ensure we have a strong management team for many years to come. Mr. R. J. Baxter, one of the executive directors of your company, retired on 31st December, 1984, after thirty-four years service with the Group. Again, on your behalf, I thank him for his unstinting efforts over the years and wish him a long and happy retirement.

### Future

The recent movements in Base Rate, brought about by external factors, now obscure the short term future as far as interest costs and new business levels are concerned. We have had to increase our lending rates for new business but as I said in my Statement last August, in similar circumstances, no adjustment is possible to compensate us for the increased cost of funding our existing portfolio. In turn, increased costs to the consumer coupled with substantially increased mortgage repayments, may well reduce consumer spending on credit. However, looking further ahead, we have recently agreed with our Bankers a reduction in our borrowing margins, thereby ensuring that we have adequate funds available for expansion. With lower borrowing margins and increased facilities, our new appointments in the Group and completion of our branch streamlining, we are in a strong position to face the future.

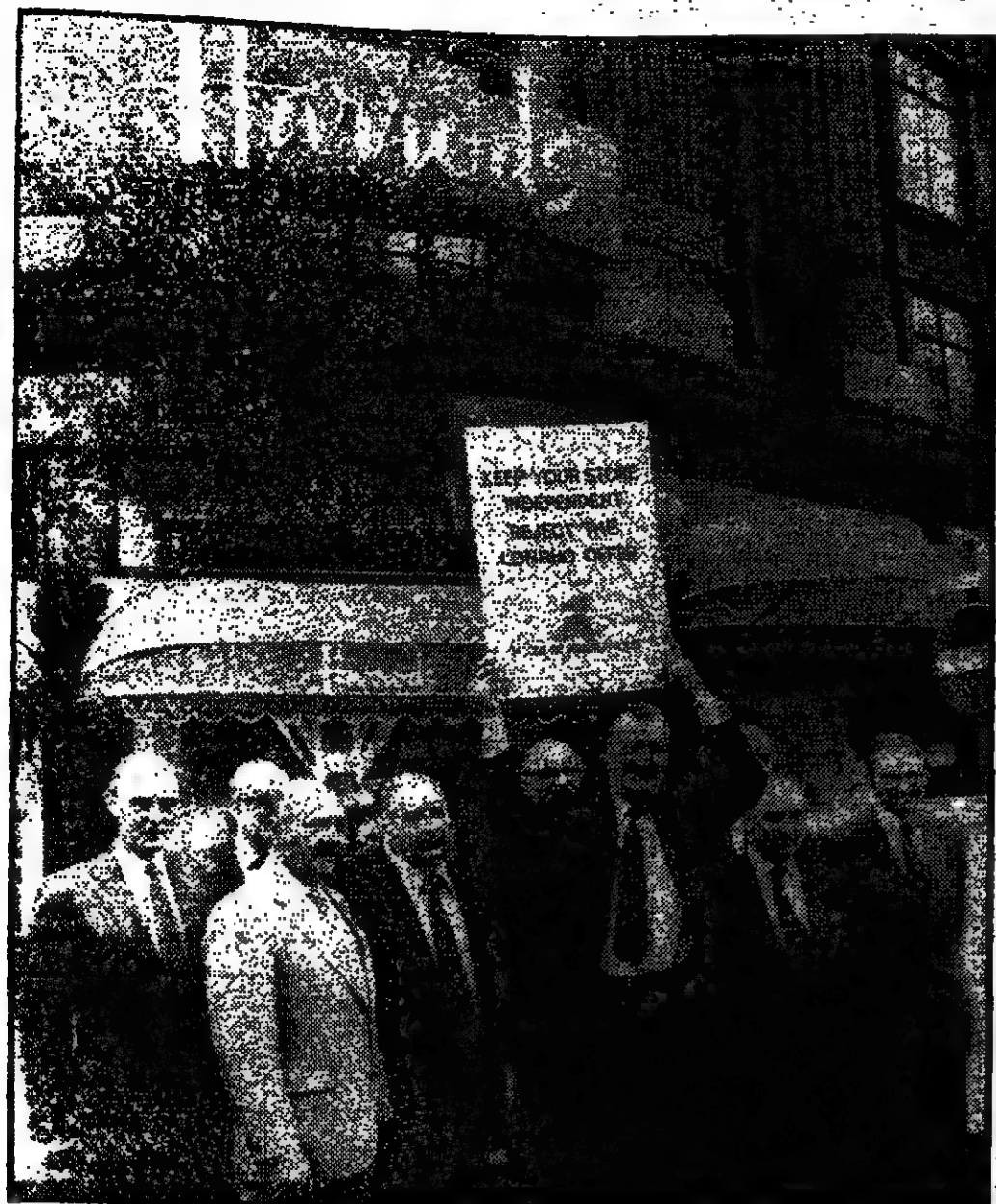
In conclusion, may I, on your behalf, thank our Managing Director, Mr. J. O. Skelton, and his team of executives and staff for their tremendous effort over past years which has resulted in the excellent figures announced.

J. CHOPPING, Chairman  
14th February, 1985

Copies of the Annual Report available from: The Secretary,  
The Wagon Finance Corporation plc, 3 Endcliffe Crescent, Sheffield S10 3EE.



It's denouement time in the City's longest running drama as the Al Fayed brothers get in on the act. Geoffrey Gibbs reports



## Egyptians shopping for Harrods

The \$515 million takeover bid for the House of Fraser department stores group tabled over the weekend by the Egyptian Al Fayed brothers marks the beginning of the City's longest running and most colourful drama.

The multi-millionaire brothers came on stage in a *deus ex machina* role last November when they acquired the 29.9 per cent shareholding that had long been owned by Tiny Rowland's Lorrho group. Two of the three brothers Mohamed and Ali have since joined the Fraser board, replacing the two former Lorrho representatives Mr Rowland and Lord Duncan Sandys.

Lorrho, which has been laying siege to House of Fraser and its flagship store Harrods for the past eight years, promptly reinvested part of the \$138 million proceeds from last November's share transaction in rebuilding a 6.3 per cent stake in the group. Even now it has not given up hope of being able to launch a bid of its own.

The Al Fayed bid comes only a matter of days after Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Norman Tebbit, took delivery of a Monopolies Commission report into the unhappy relationship between Fraser and Lorrho — the second Monopolies investigation in less than four years. Speculation has been mounting that the report may recommend that

Lorrho should be released from the undertakings not to raise its stake above 29.9 per cent given as a result of the 1981 report.

Lorrho has wasted no time in indicating that it is in a position to bid more than \$515 million for Fraser if the Monopolies Commission's recommendations have paved the way for it to make a takeover offer. But it is already clear that Mr Rowland and other rumoured bidders are likely to face an uphill — although by no means impossible — struggle if they are to thwart the Al Fayed's in their bid to acquire Britain's largest department store chain.

For one thing the Fraser board, which has been implacable in its opposition to Lorrho's previous advances, has given its blessing to the Al Fayed offer. For another, the Al Fayed's have publicly stated their intention of retaining their existing share stake and all the additional shares they may acquire as a result of the takeover offer.

The Al Fayed's yesterday emphasised that their commitment to Fraser is long term and scotched suggestions that the renowned Knightsbridge store might be split off from the rest of the group — something that Mr Rowland has been seeking for the best part of two and a half years — by stating that they intend to retain the present structure of the group.

House of Fraser, which has a turnover of more than £1,000 million, operates a total of 101 stores throughout Britain and employs

around 27,000 people. In addition to Harrods, the group owns the Army and Navy, Barkers of Kensington and Dickins and Jones stores in London, the Frasers, Arnotts and Bigns stores in Scotland, the Dingles chain in the South West and the Rackhams stores in the Midlands.

The commitment to develop the business with the existing management and employees is clearly something that has weighed heavily with the Fraser board in deciding to recommend the proposed takeover.

But the terms being offered to the House of Fraser shareholders were clearly of assistance in persuading the Fraser chairman, Professor Roland Smith, and his colleagues to give their approval to the special board meeting held in a Park Lane hotel close to the Al Fayed's London offices on Sunday.

The terms — 400p a share in cash — compare with the 300p Lorrho received for its key shareholding last November and are substantially above the Stock Market peak of 344p scaled on Friday as the City began to scent that a resolution of the group's future was in the air. Four years ago Lorrho offered 150p a share only to see its ambitions frustrated by the first of the two Monopolies Commission investigations.

In sharp contrast to the past, Mr Rowland, the Al Fayed's tend to steer clear of publicity. They seldom give interviews, refuse to be photographed and are surrounded by the sort of security that goes hand in

hand with immense wealth and a Middle Eastern background.

The three brothers — Mohamed, Ali and Salah — are making the bid through their privately owned Al Fayed Investment and Trust.

Their family fortune is huge — though neither they nor their London advisers are prepared to say just how large — and is based on shipping, property and banking interest in Europe, America and the Mediterranean.

The acquisition of House of Fraser, particularly Harrods, fits in with their determination to acquire top quality assets. They already own the Ritz hotel in Paris and have properties in the Champs Elysee, in London's Park Lane and at the Rockefeller Plaza in New York.

The plot that led up to their bid for the department store combines essentially dates back to 1977 when Lorrho acquired its 29.9 per cent stake largely from Scottish and Universal Investment and the US stores group Carter Hawley Hale.

Lorrho subsequently clashed with the Fraser board over the 1980 dividend and plans for a sale and leaseback of the D. H. Evans store in London's Oxford Street. The dispute came to a head at the beginning of 1981 when Sir Hugh Fraser was removed as chairman of the stores group and Mr Rowland slipped in a £228 million takeover bid.

Although the Monopolies Commission blocked the take-

over as being against the public interest Lorrho maintained its pressure on the Fraser board in a series of bitter and well publicised clashes centred on Lorrho's proposal to "demerge" Harrods as a separately quoted company.

A second Monopolies investigation was ordered in June last year after Lorrho has sought to gain boardroom control by proposing the appointment of 12 additional directors.

Towards the end of last year, Lorrho surprised the City by disposing of its long held stake in Fraser. But it soon became clear that Lorrho — which pocketed a handsome \$70 million profit from the sale — had not lost interest in the Harrods group as it began to build up a "strategic holding" once more.

The Office of Fair Trading will have to recommend within three weeks of the posting of the Al Fayed offer document whether the takeover should be looked at by the Monopolies Commission.

If Mr Rowland is given the go ahead to bid the future of Harrods may be determined by a straight two cornered fight with the three Egyptian brothers who were once closely linked with Lorrho. Yesterday one rumoured bidder, the Selfridges group Sears Holdings ruled itself out of the bidding. Talk that the tobacco and retailing giant BAT Industries may join the fray also appears wide of the mark.

## Opticians a sight too obstructive

### CONSUMER COLUMN

THERE is evidence that some opticians are deliberately obstructing their patients' new legal right to buy spectacles, on prescription, from unqualified retailers.

When the provision of National Health Service spectacles ends from April 1, except for children and low income families, the problem could become more widespread.

Any patient can have his eyes tested once a year, free of charge, under the NHS, which pays the optician per form. The test costs £8.90 a time. This will continue. The patient can then take the prescription away and shop around for the price and style of spectacles he wants. This has been his legal right since December last year.

From April 1, deprived of lower-priced NHS spectacles, he will have more incentive than before to shop around. But already an optician is obliged, under the terms of his contract with his local family practitioner committee, to hand over a prescription to a patient when asked to do so. Many patients are finding their opticians unwilling to oblige.

An optician in Preston recently refused to hand over a prescription after carrying out a routine eye test, when the patient said that he wanted to take it to an unqualified spectacle retailer. Here aware that most of his rights, the patient complained to his local family practitioner committee, which warned the optician that he must comply.

But when the patient went back, the optician still refused to produce the prescription until he had been paid a £7.30 fee for writing it out. This is a standard fee for doing eye tests on behalf of an employer, for instance, or an optician, for whose eye-sight is central to his job, as a visual display unit operator or a lorry driver. It should not have been charged in this patient's case.

Another optician carried out an NHS test, made out a record card for the patient, and on hearing that she wanted to take the prescription away to buy spectacles cheaper than those he offered, tore up both it and the record card in front of her.

Ron Gandy, a former bingo caller, and Ron Hunter, whose other line is selling Western clothing, opened a Western retailing business four weeks ago in Great Yarmouth, under franchise from a Crown Eyeglass, one of a proliferation of spectacle manufacturing companies.

Their spectacles undercut those on sale in the local opticians' shops considerably. Identical frames, sell in the identical frames, sell in the town's opticians for a complete pair of spectacles at £14.95 to £40, depending on the complexity of the frame, and the style of a third and a half of the opticians' average price.

Both the Rons and the opticians, of course, send the

prescriptions away for making up by skilled specialists, in the Rons' case at Crown Eyeglass's Blackburn factory.

Ron Hunter reports that a steady stream of customers for spectacles has arrived distressed or angry because of the attitude of the local opticians to handing over NHS prescriptions. "One man tells patients that he's been in business for 30 years and he is not going to start now giving prescriptions away to patients who want to buy elsewhere," Ron Hunter says.

"The trouble is that a lot of people do not know their legal rights. Sometimes if they do get the prescription off the optician, we see when they hand it in to us that he has written a little message at the bottom, telling us what he thinks of us."

Crown Eyeglass is currently turning out 1,000 pairs of spectacles a week at its Blackburn factory, and is building new premises and taking on 20 new staff in two months' time to cope with the expanding demand. They believe that there should be more publicity about patients' legal rights.

"It is incredible, but absolutely true, that a new law has been introduced that offers huge benefits to 27 million spectacle wearers in the UK, yet few of them know about it and a number of them are deliberately obstructed when they try to claim their rights," a company spokesman said.

When subsidised NHS spectacles end in April, except for under 16-year-olds and those on supplementary benefit, people will need to shop with a careful eye to price. A pair of NHS distance and reading glasses at present costing a patient £22.35 will in future cost at least £30 from an optician. The elderly, unless on very low income, will have to pay the higher charges.

NHS subsidised frames and spectacles together currently sell at the rate of about two million pairs a year, and most are bought by fitting either into privately purchased frames or existing frames, make up at least another million sales. The Association of Optical Practitioners expects that some modified versions of cheaper, NHS frames will come on to the market from April to fill part of the gap caused by the withdrawal of subsidy.

The association disapproves of course of any optician who withholds prescriptions from patients who wish to go away and buy cheaply elsewhere. Apart from the legal and ethical restraints which ought to stop opticians behaving in this way, it makes poor sense when an optician should be trying to build up patient goodwill in the new, competitive climate, it says.

The General Optical Council says that with 10,000 opticians practising in this country, there are bound to be a few whose resentment at the breaking of their legal monopoly leads them to overstep the bounds of correct behaviour. The changes in the law were fiercely opposed by the traditional dispensing opticians' business, hangs very much in the balance just now, as they are all keenly aware.

Rosemary Collins

# PRELIMINARY RESULTS FOR 1984

## Royal Insurance

	Year 1984 (unaudited) £m	Year 1983 (audited) £m
<b>General Insurance:</b>		
Premiums Written .. .. .	2,268.4	1,910.1
Underwriting Balance .. .. .	-347.4	-209.6
Investment Income allocated to General Insurance operations ..	237.4	204.2
<b>General Insurance Result .. .</b>	<b>-110.0</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Long-term Insurance Profit .. .	20.7	17.5
Investment Income attributable to Capital and Reserves .. .. .	87.2	75.1
Share of Associated Companies' Profits .. .. .	13.3	11.2
<b>Profit before Taxation .. .</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>
Less Taxation .. .. .	17.6	17.8
Minority Interests .. .. .	-0.4	0.4
<b>Net Profit/Loss .. .</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>80.2</b>
Earnings per share — See Note 1 ..	2.5p (loss)	34.0p
Dividends for the year .. .. .	56.3	53.8
Pence per share — See Note 1 .. .	23.75p	22.8p
Transfer to/from Retained Profits ..	-62.3	26.4
<b>Capital and Reserves — See Note 2 ..</b>	<b>£1,629m</b>	<b>£1,652m</b>

Note 1 Earnings and dividends per share have been adjusted for the one for four scrip issue made in June 1984.

Note 2 Capital and Reserves includes the Long-term Insurance Business Reserve of £245m for 1984 (£225m for 1983).

	Year 1984	Year 1983
USA .. .. .	\$1.33	\$1.51
Canada .. .. .	\$1.73	\$1.87
Australia .. .. .	\$1.52	\$1.68
Netherlands .. .. .	Fls4.27	Fls4.33

The pre-tax result has been adversely affected by £7.0m due to changes in exchange rates; the underwriting balance being worsened by £29.6m, with investment income and Associated Companies benefiting by a net amount of £22.6m.

	Year 1984					Year 1983				
	Premiums Written	Underwriting Balance	Allocated Investment Income	General Insurance Result	Inv. Inc. on Capital & Reserves	Pre-tax Profit	Premiums Written	Underwriting Balance	Allocated Investment Income	General Insurance Result
Royal USA	946.7	-220.2	116.0	-104.2	27.9	-76.3	807.6	-139.9	92.8	-47.1
Royal UK	604.1	-42.0	57.2	15.2	17.2	32.4	533.1	-24.1	56.3	32.2
Royal Canada	233.2	-53.6	29.7	-23.9	7.5	-16.4	200.3	-20.6	28.1	7.5
Royal Australia	176.1	-3.7	14.0	10.3	6.6	16.9	113.4	-3.2	9.0	5.8
Royal Int	149.7	-4.8	8.8	4.0	5.2	11.9*	116.4	-7.1	7.9	0.8
Royal Nederland	71.9	-6.7	6.4	-0.3	4.2	3.9	67.6	-4.6	6.2	1.6
Royal Rc	86.7	-16.4	5.3	-11.1	2.7	-8.4	71.7	-10.1	3.9	-6.2
	2,268.4	-347.4	237.4	-110.0	71.3	-36.0	1,910.1	-209.6	204.2	-5.4
										62.2
										58.1

\* The pre-tax profit figures for Royal Int include the contribution from their Associated Companies of £2.7m in 1984 and £1.3m in 1983.

**FINAL DIVIDEND**

The Directors will recommend to the shareholders that at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th May 1985, a final dividend be declared of 15.0p per 25p share to be paid on 17th May 1985. This dividend will be payable to shareholders registered at the close of business on 12th April 1985. This, together with the interim dividend of 8.75p already paid, will make a total distribution of 23.75p per share for the year 1984 compared with 22.8p for 1983 as adjusted for the scrip issue.

**INVESTMENT INCOME**

Total investment income of £324.6m increased in sterling terms by 16.2%; allowing for the changes in rates of exchange the growth was almost 8%.

**GENERAL INSURANCE**

Premium income rose by 18.8% in sterling; allowing for the effect of currency changes, the increase was over 10½%. Details for the individual operating companies are as follows:

In the United States the fourth quarter operating ratio was 115.9%, giving a ratio for the year of 120.0% (1983 114.0%). Following a sharp increase in claims frequency the commercial lines result was very unsatisfactory but the degree of deterioration compared with 1983 moderated somewhat during the second half of the year. The 21% premium volume increase in commercial lines in the third quarter was followed by a 25% increase in the final quarter reflecting our continuing firm pricing policy now supported by widespread hardening in the market. There was some improvement in personal lines with better experience in automobile business. The total dollar premium income, after the inclusion of Silver Corporation from 1st June 1984, increased by 3.2%.

Premium volume increased by over 13% in the UK. Experience in the final quarter reflected a sharp increase in motor claims frequency. The total result for 1984 was severely affected by the weather losses on the property accounts in the first quarter, the upward trend in subsidence claims and increased fire wastage.

There was further deterioration in the final quarter in Canada, where, as for the year as a whole, the automobile and general liability accounts were responsible for the major part of the worsening. An addition of some £26m was made during 1984 to prior years' claims reserves which, whilst being adequate at the start of the year, required revision in the light of the more liberal interpretation of liability and generous

swards being made by the courts. Premium income growth in local terms of 7.7% was largely accounted for by rate increases on commercial lines business.

The result in Australia was very satisfactory, despite the adverse impact in the final quarter of storm losses and bush fires in New South Wales. There was strong premium growth of 40% in local currency terms, being particularly marked in commercial lines.

The improvement shown by Royal Int continued in the final quarter to produce a better result for the year. Premium growth in local terms following the acquisition of a majority shareholding in the Spanish insurance company Velazquez SA was over 26% (13.6% excluding Velazquez SA).

Difficult market conditions and an increase in claims frequency in most classes affected the results for Royal Nederland. Premium income rose by 4.9% in local currency terms.

The result for Royal Re was unsatisfactory as a consequence of the marked worsening in the proportional treaty account and the impact of large losses on the facultative business. The non-proportional account achieved a modest general insurance profit.

**ROYAL LIFE INSURANCE**

New single premiums written by Royal Life during 1984 increased by 11% to £93.9m but new annual premiums were somewhat lower at £50.6m. The fall in new annual premiums was expected as the 1983 figure included a substantial volume of business arising from the conversion of existing capital and interest repayment mortgages to endowment mortgages. As compared with 1983 new annual premiums increased by 90%. Self employed pension business increased significantly and the unit-linked business performed well.

The long-term insurance profit increased from £17.5m to £20.7m.

**REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1984**

The Report and Accounts for 1984, which are being prepared, will be posted to shareholders on 15th April 1985 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies following the Annual General Meeting to be held on 9th May 1985.

Royal Insurance plc,  
Group Head Office,  
1 Cornhill, London EC3V 3QR.



# Royal shrugs off bad news

By our Financial Editor

Royal Insurance, the giant composite insurance group, yesterday revealed full year pre-tax profits of only £11.2 million, down from £28.3 million in 1983. But the stock market was sufficiently cheered by suggestions that the bottom of the insurance cycle had been reached for the shares to close at 570p, up 12p on the day.

Sentiment was also helped by an increase in the dividend to 23.75p for the year, a rise of 4.5p per cent on increased capital.

The general insurance account — leaving aside life insurance — showed a loss of £110 million, made up of an underwriting loss of £247.4 million and investment income attributed to the general business of £337.4 million. This compares with a loss of

£54 million last year. The long-term life insurance business made £20.7 million profit, while associated companies contributed a further £13.3 million.

Worldwide general insurance premium income rose by 18.8 per cent in sterling terms (10.5 per cent allowing for the fall of the pound) to reach £2,268.4 million. Capital and reserves at the end of the year were £1,829 million, up from £1,652 million at the end of 1983.

Commenting on the results, the chief executive, Mr Alan Horsford, said: "The pre-tax profit of £11.2 million was very satisfactory, with a trading loss of over £78 million in the United States, but an extraordinary profit of £37.5 million made elsewhere."

He pointed out that the underwriting loss was not just the result of the US

experience. There were two other factors: weather losses, which at £95 million for the year were at least £25 million higher than expected; and the change in the legal climate in Canada, which caused the company to increase its provisions for unsettled claims by £26 million.

Looking ahead, Mr Horsford expected an improvement in results in the crucial US market. But he warned that this would not come through until towards the end of this year, with "substantial recovery" then expected in 1986.

As far as the British market was concerned, he felt that the results were "not unsatisfactory" considering the exceptional weather conditions, while Australia and the life company both had good years.

Mr Daniel Meintertzen, the chairman, said that the board "might think about" floating

off part of the life business "but we certainly have not thought about it to date."

Mr Horsford said that the balance sheet value of the existing life business went up from £225 million to £245 million and that the directors believed that its value as a going concern would be at least £450 million.

The markets were encouraged by Mr Horsford's expectation of better US results, and some brokers were predicting a return to pre-tax profits of about £80 million this year. After an initial setback this hope of better things to come pushed the share price upward as brokers returned the stock to their "buy" lists.

Asked about Royal's liabilities as a result of the Union Carbide disaster in India, Mr Horsford said its US operations had earmarked \$1.4 million to cover its liabilities,



Daniel Meintertzen

with another £140,000 on the plant itself through its reinsurer arm.

## Hawley surges ahead

By Andrew Cornelius  
Shares of Hawley Group, the holding company for Mr Michael Ashcroft's business empire, which embraces cleaning, home improvements, security and travel interests, yesterday surged upwards on news of a 121 per cent rise in pre-tax profits in 1984.

The seventh successive rise in yearly profits to £31.4 million against £14.3 million in 1983, prompted a 5p increase in the share price to 104p. Mr Ashcroft promised further substantial growth in the group in the current year, which was immediately interpreted as a signal that profits would double again in 1985.

Hawley's profits were helped by a contribution of £1.2 million from the surging dollar. The decision to switch the group's domicile to Bermuda has yet to show through. But Mr Ashcroft indicated yesterday that this provided the freedom for the group to operate outside of British tax and foreign exchange legislation.

Hawley is still looking for a "big board" share quotation in the United States and intends to maintain the present 55/45 balance of profits between the US and the UK. Hawley's 1984 results are neatly split between the four



key areas which the group has identified as core businesses: cleaning, home improvements, security, travel and leisure. The contributions from Midpex, the Canadian shell company 40 per cent owned by Hawley (the balance by British Car Auctions), which include investments in Miss World, Cope Allman and Lotus Cars, are shown separately.

Mr Ashcroft insists that the existing group structure will be maintained. The City is still trying to establish how much of the growth shown in the 1984 results is organic and how much stems from Hawley's aggressive takeovers.

The 1984 figures show that profits from cleaning have increased more than tenfold to £8.6 million in the past three years; more than twofold to £9.8 million in the past two years; and nearly threefold to £5.6 million in security and nearly doubled to £2.5 million in leisure. Profits from associated companies (Midpex) have grown from £205,000 to £7.8 million.

## Shares move forward as strike ends

### THE MARKETS

The end of the miners' strike spurred share prices to an optimistic show of enthusiasm. Within the first half-hour, the 100 share index was registering the best level it was to achieve on the trading floor at 1,268.4 for a gain of 14.6 points. After that, general support faded somewhat, though plenty of interest was being generated for special situations, where profits were high, or attention was directed by weekend press comment.

The index drifted back to a lunchtime position at 1,261.5. But the leaders were beginning to attract more interest in the afternoon, reflected in an index which almost regained its best of the session at 1,264.9 again when the 3.30 pm close came. The outcome of the dispute had clearly been largely discounted in the market over the past few weeks as the numbers returning to work accelerated.

Yesterday, it was again the course of the pound, still performing weakly, the outlook for US interest rates, which threaten to rise on a buoyant US economy that is still being boosted by currency inflows, and uncertainty about the budget, now only a couple of weeks away, that weighed heavily in investment decisions.

Life assurances made some headway, now that they appear to have put behind them the fears that the Chancellor might hit out at pensions.

The insurance companies were unsettled for a spell by the Royal Insurance profits that proved even lower than had been anticipated, but the accompanying statement put some heart back into the sector later in the session. Foods often made headway, confident that the Chancellor will not be looking their way in a fortnight's time. Stores were enlivened by the A-Fayed family's bid for House of Fraser, which hoisted the Fraser price 61p to 405p. The bid is 405p.

Bats enjoyed US support late on Friday, when the share price saw 370p. It came back to 365p, at the outset yesterday, but anticipation that the Americans will be coming with more shares restored the price to 365p by the close. This was 35p above the level

registered at the accepted close on Friday. Banks were looking forward to their reporting season with a degree of optimism. NatWest kicked off with their figures today and were showing a 7p gain at 644p ahead of the event.

Main changes: House of Fraser 405p up 61p; BATS 365p up 5p; Nat West 644p up 7p; Cable and Wireless 510p up 20p; J and H B Jackson 105p up 21p; Rangemaster 628p up 85p; Jaguar 339p up 14p; Royal Insurance 560p up 2p. Stock Exchange turnover for February 28: number of bargains 19,695; value £372.239 million.

BLADGEN Industries, the steel drums, chemicals and plastic group, asked for its shares to be suspended yesterday at 130p as falls were at an advanced stage which might lead to big acquisitions by the group in the US, and the board wanted to avoid the creation of a false market in the group's shares. A reorganisation is also underway.

Frankfurt: Boosted by another wave of foreign buying, prices of shares lifted to record highs in lively dealings. The Commerzbank index rose 10.9 points from last Friday's record level to reach a new high of 1,207.3.

Paris: Institutional buying and optimism about the US economy nudged French shares higher in moderate to active trading. The general market indicator finished the session with a gain of 0.77 per cent. Advancing issues led declines 14 to 11, with 14 French issues unchanged.

Tokyo: Stocks surged in active trading, driving the market's index to a new record, the seventh in the last eight trading days. Nikkei Dow Jones index: 12,509.1 (12,499.00).

Hong Kong: Shares finished mixed in moderate trading. Hang Seng index: 1,399.46 (1,401.15).

FT Ordinary Share Index up 4.3 at 979.3. FTSE 100 index 1,268.4 up 14.6. Pound: \$1.0705; DM 2.61; Fr 11.04. Gold: £288.25. Account: February 28 to March 4. FT All Share Index up 4.7 at 9,015.5. Sterling Index 70.9 (1975-100). RPI 359.3 (Jan.) up 5 per cent on year.

## COMMODITIES

Copper: Cash £2.27 per tonne; three months: £2.48; six months: £2.50; one year: £2.55. Lead: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Zinc: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Tin: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Nickel: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Silver: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Wheat: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Corn: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Soybeans: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Cotton: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Sugar: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Coffee: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Tea: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Rubber: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Petroleum: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Gas: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35. Electricity: Cash £1.25 per tonne; three months: £1.28; six months: £1.30; one year: £1.35.

## COMPANY BRIEFING

### Bumper year for farm machines

Bumper profits and dividends are a rarity in the engineering sector these days, but Ransomes Sims and Jefferies did the double yesterday, earning itself a 70p jump in its share price to 613p.

The Ipswich-based grass cutting and farm machinery maker, lifted its sales from £69 million to £55.5 million and its pre-tax profits from £2.3 million to £2.5 million in the year to December 29.

Shareholders are to collect a dividend raised from 15p to 20p. The board is making a scrip issue and splitting the 51 shares into 25p units to make them more marketable.

Mr Harold Whitall, the chairman, expects the group to continue to benefit this year from the changes made in the past four years to product specification, new product development and changes in manufacturing facilities, but feels that the group could still do more in this direction.

The outlook for the group's grass machinery was one of further growth in trade both in the UK and overseas markets. The position on farm machinery was more difficult because of uncertainties related to the Common Agricultural Policy and the effect this would have on farmers' purchasing power.

At the moment Mr Whitall is confident of a further improvement in the level of profits this year.

Analysing the past year, he says that the grass machinery business made further excellent progress with exports climbing 49 per cent while sales to the US were up 71 per cent. The farm machinery side has

### Duo goes for Jackson

Williams Holdings, the Beeston Bolers, foundry and engineering group worth £350,000 when accountants Nigel Rudd and Brian McGowan bought control in 1983 and now valued at £22 million is making a takeover bid for fellow engineer, J. & H. B. Jackson.

The £24 million bid for Coventry-based Jackson, dashed out yesterday after news leaked out, was immediately rejected by Jackson as "unsubstantiated and unwelcome." It fails to recognise Jackson's great financial strength and future," Mr McGowan said yesterday.

The prospects for Jackson would be very good, if it was properly organised, and attacked its profits run down from £2.5 million in 1982, to £1.5 million last year.

Williams, based in Gwent, claims that the two groups

some difficulties because of uncertainty about the European CAP. He also notes difficulty exporting to countries with largely oil-based economies. Sales did not come up to expectation and the group ended the year over-stocked.

About half the group's foundry output is now sold outside the group, and this trend should continue this year.

In the US, the group had another good year and the new Florida company contributed well in the second half. A new warehouse and factory at Wisconsin is being built as a sign of the group's confidence in this important market for its grass cutters.

Despite the US expansion the group has still been able to reduce its borrowings.

The German subsidiary had a poor start to the year but recovered some of the lost ground later. Sales in France did not come up to budget but profits were satisfactory.

The deal would cost about

would be extraordinarily well: both groups work in metal forming, and engineering, but have diversified into plastics and vehicle distribution. Williams, for example, recently bought Mercedes-Benz distributorships from Blackwood Hodge, while Jackson has a Ford franchise.

Williams is offering five new shares and eight new five per cent convertible preferences for every 20 of Jackson's existing shares, at £24 million. Williams says this values Jackson at 101p per share. There is no cash alternative.

The enlarged group, if the deal comes off, would create a £30 million asset company, with a substantially raised buying power an customer base. It would also greatly expand the ambitious duo's future takeover ability.

DEBENHAMS has paid £300,000 for a half share in a chain of High Street opticians trading under the name of Hens Anderson, which has seven shops in the UK with plans to expand in the next two to three years through both own shops and franchises. The shares rose 3p to 205p on bid rumours.

Record for Vita

After a year in which profits rose from £10.8 million to a record £11.1 million, British Vita is on the verge of making its biggest-ever takeover. The group, which makes polymers and foam for the furniture and textile industries, is talking about making a formal offer for the Belgian Solvay Group.

The deal would cost about

£9 million and would give the group its first interest in Germany. Solvay has sales of £35 million, but Vita is reluctant to talk about the potential profit contribution.

The group needs to get formal clearance for its bid in Germany and also talk to unions and employee works councils in Holland. All this will take "some months" but a further report will be made when the result of talks is known.

Meanwhile, the group has ended 1984 with a record profit and is raising the dividend from 5.36p to 6.2p. The board is pressing on with its policy of innovation, investment and growth.

In the UK, the group estimates that the miners' strike cost it about £400,000 in profit terms over the year, while the Ford dispute cost is about £100,000.

Looking ahead, the board feels that demand in the UK should be maintained at current levels, although it would fluctuate along with interest and mortgage rates.

The City was pleased that the results were above expectations and is now looking for about £13 million for the current year. In Europe, the group's companies are confident for the current year and continued growth is expected.

### Carless buys wells

Carless, Capel and Leonard has agreed terms worth £99.8 million in cash for its wholly owned subsidiary, Carless Resources, to acquire the gas and oil leases, mineral rights, wells and gathering systems owned by LTV Steel, a subsidiary of LTV Corporation. The properties are in Alabama, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia and include rights to gas and oil under about 280,000 acres of which 59,000 acres are developed and 221,000 undeveloped.

Carless, which has acted as a drilling partner with LTV since 1980, will acquire an interest in 575 gas and oil wells (487 net). Carless already owns interests in 135 of these wells. It will meet the cost of the deal by dollar borrowing from existing lines of corporate credit.

Included in the undeveloped lands are oil and gas leases on about 120,000 acres in Ohio that do not expire until 2027, and mineral rights under about 85,000 acres in Alabama that are perpetual. These should be contrasted with most leases in the US which have terms of up to 10 years.

The independently estimated proved developed reserves being acquired, as at January 1, consist of 36.9 billion cubic feet of gas and 216,000 barrels of oil. Current daily production is about 10 million cubic feet of gas and 200 barrels of oil a day.

Assuming none of the buy and sell options involved in the deal are exercised, the addition of the LTV properties will bring Carless's investment in US oil and gas properties to about \$70 million.

In short...

BRITANNIA Arrow, where Guinness-Peet plans to take a 25 per cent stake, has sold 5 million shares in London. Trust, so reducing its stake from 18.24 per cent to 10.76 per cent (9.9 million shares). PEPE Group has proved popular. Application for 5.5 million shares was oversubscribed.

WOODHOUSE & Ranson turned a loss of £444,000 into a pre-tax profit of £282,000 in 1984. The dividend is up from 0.75p to 1p. So far this year order books are strong and margins have been held.

Edited by Tony May

## THE STOCK EXCHANGE

British Funds		Drawings		Borlase		Crystalline		Hammam		Metals		Rothman		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward		Ward	
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# In industry the engineer's important. In the RAF he's vital.

In the Royal Air Force the role of the engineer is critical. His talents are vital to increasing the fighting capability of our aircraft and the efficiency of Britain's air defence network. You would be responsible for the most sophisticated technology that Britain has to offer. And on you would depend, not just its smooth running, but a considerable process of refinement and improvement. So you would be encouraged to use your imagination and vision to the full.

Could you, if you're adept in Aerosystems, master multiple navigation systems or computer-controlled armoureds and exploit them still further?

Could you devise techniques to compress inspection times and streamline refit procedures?

If Communications and Electronics is your forte you could help develop UKADGE (United Kingdom Air Defence Ground Environment). A phased array mobile radar, with solid state and 3D techniques which is equipped to trace and diagnose its own faults.

This is just an indication of the varied tasks you'd find yourself involved in. That carry the sort of responsibilities that usually come later in other employment. With an involvement that no ordinary engineering career can rival.

**What now?** Ideally you should have a degree in an engineering discipline, or be academically qualified for corporate membership of an appropriate engineering institution. Alternatively a degree in mathematics, physics or computer science may be acceptable. Gratuities

earning Short Service Commissions of 3 to 6 years, or commissions for a longer period, are available.

Upper age limit on entry is 39.

If you're at, or planning to go to, University or Polytechnic, consider our University Cadetship or Bursary Sponsorship schemes.

For more information call in at any RAF Careers Information Office or write to Group Captain P. E. Barrett, OBE, LLR, RAF

at RAF Officer Careers

07/04/85, London Road,

Stammore, Middlesex

HA7 4PZ. Please include

your date of birth

and your present

and/or intended qualifications.

Formal application must be made in the UK.



RAF Officer

ilea Inner London Education Authority

## Deputy Education Officer

(Further and Higher Education and Community Education and Careers)

Salary £28,563-£31,578 (including London Weighting)

Following the appointment of Dr. Philip Hunter as Chief Education Officer in Staffordshire, the Authority seeks to fill this post, which is one of three at Deputy Education Officer level.

The post calls for relevant experience in education administration at the highest level. The holder is directly responsible to the Education Officer for Further and Higher Education, for the Youth Service, Adult Education and the Careers Service, and will have responsibilities for 5 Polytechnics, 27 Colleges, 21 Adult Education Institutes and 82 Youth Centres in Inner London. The Deputy Education Officer (FHE/CCE) is a member of the senior management team which includes the Education Officer, the Chief Inspector, the Director of Finance and the other two Deputy Education Officers.

Further information on this post may be obtained by contacting Mr. D. G. Taylor, Head of Personnel Services Division on (01) 633 1858/2261.

Application forms together with job description may be obtained from Personnel Services Division (Ref: EO/Estab/15), the County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Closing date for the return of applications is 29 March 1985.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

## The Librarian

The post of University Librarian becomes vacant following the appointment of the present Librarian, Mrs E. A. Estève-Coll, BA, ALA, FRSA, as Chief Librarian of the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The University Council wishes to appoint a successor as soon as possible, and invites applications from graduates with professional qualifications and considerable experience. The appointment will be on Grade IV of the national salary structure for Senior Library Staff.

Copies of the Further Particulars for this appointment may be obtained from the University Secretary (CVJ), University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, or by telephone, Guildford 571281, Ext 633. Applications in the form of a curriculum vitae, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to the same address by 31 March 1985, quoting reference 354.

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY

## Department of Education and Science HM Inspectors of Schools Teacher Training

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably aged between 35 and 45, for appointment in England as HM Inspectors of Schools. These inspectors will be responsible for the inspection and monitoring of schools and provide advice to the both general and specialist education system.

Candidates should have appropriate qualifications and varied experience in teaching in schools as well as in teacher training in higher education. Those with experience in the fields of mathematics, geography or special education will be particularly welcome. Of particular interest also would be education in the design and management of teacher education courses, experience in the design and management of the context of higher and with senior management decision making in the context of higher education.

Starting salary is within the range £16,200-£21,800. Relocation expenses of up to £5,000 may be payable.

Application forms (to be returned as soon as possible and not later than 26th March 1985) and further information may be obtained from Mr E. D. Foster, Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, 30, York Road, London SE1 7PB. Telephone 01-954 0788/0789/0800.

Please quote reference 1985.

The Civil Service is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

City of Birmingham Education Department

## MULTICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICE

Birmingham LBA is committed to the promotion of racial equality and justice through the establishment of a strong multicultural perspective in all the City's schools.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the following posts: Refs: MSL 1

### ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE UNIT

Senior Teacher with responsibility for English as a Second Language in the Secondary Section. The person appointed will lead a large team of ESL teachers deployed throughout the City's Secondary Schools. Experience and a thorough knowledge of ESL techniques is essential, an interest in collaborative teaching methods and the development of bilingual methodology is desirable.

(This is a re-advertisement, previous candidates will be considered and need not re-apply) Ref: MSL 302

### MULTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Deputy Leader of Unit Scale 4, with responsibility to assist the Leader of this Unit of 23 teachers, who have the role of fostering the development of whole school Multicultural Educational policies in both Primary and Secondary schools in the City. It is essential that applicants should have knowledge and experience of BSEI and curriculum development. Ref: CLU 101

### COMMUNITY LANGUAGES UNIT

Teacher of Gujarati Scale 1 - 3

Due to an increased demand in many of the City's Secondary Schools for the teaching of Gujarati, a new Community Languages Unit has been created.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers of Gujarati to teach the language on a part-time basis.

Scale 1 - 3 available according to qualifications and experience.

(This is a re-advertisement, previous candidates will be considered and need not re-apply)

For further details and application forms, please write to: The City Education Officer, for the attention of the Head of Multicultural Support Service, The City Education Office, City Hall, 21, Corporation Street, Birmingham B1 1AB. Closing date: 30th March 1985.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

Colony Drindol, Carmarthen Trinity College, Carmarthen

Post of DEPUTY PRINCIPAL

The College Council is seeking to appoint for 1st September, 1985, a Deputy Principal who is a communicant member of the Church of Wales or a church in full communion with it.

Applicants must possess good academic qualifications and have teaching experience in schools and establishments of higher education. Proven administrative ability is also desirable. The candidates must be fluent in the Welsh language.

Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a LETTER OF APPLICATION, a full CURRICULUM VITAE and the names of two referees should be forwarded by 23rd March, 1985.

Trinity College Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 3EP.

Tel: 0267 237971.

## MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

### Burnham Lecturer Grade I (Russian),

RAF North Luffenham, Oakham, Leics.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons to fill this post as soon as possible.

DUTIES: To teach Russian to RAF Colloquial and Civil Service Commission Linguist and Interpreter level. Also to teach military/technical Russian especially with regard to RAF Technology.

QUALIFICATIONS: Honours degree in Russian or equivalent qualification with native speaker ability in Russian. A teaching qualification would be an advantage.

SALARY: Will be in accordance with the Scales for Teachers in Establishments for Further Education, England and Wales currently £5,910-£10,512 plus a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary for the slightly longer working year.

SUPERANNUATION: The appointment is superannuable under the Teachers' Superannuation Scheme and will attract established civil servant status.

THE CIVIL SERVICE IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER. Application forms and further information may be obtained from: Ministry of Defence, CM51103, ROOM 335, LACON HOUSE, Theobalds Road, London, WC1X 8RY. Closing date for completed application forms, quoting AW1658, is 25th March 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

## RESEARCH POSTS

Applications are invited for the following research posts in departments in the Faculty of Science and Engineering.

Department of Physics

### RESEARCH ASSOCIATESHIP (D1)

To work on a programme on the theoretical modelling of neutron cross sections for controlled thermo nuclear reaction blanket design. Tenable for up to one year from 1.1.85 and is in conjunction with the Culham Laboratory, AERE Harwell.

Department of Physics

### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (D2)

To work on an SERC funded project in Nuclear Structure Physics. The successful candidate will join the heavy ion research programme on the NSF 20 MV tandem accelerator at the Daresbury Laboratory and assist with experiments on the magnetic spectrometer and recoil separator. The work presently involves a variety of reaction mechanism studies on break-up, fission and transfer processes. Post is tenable for up to three years.

Department of Biochemistry

### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (D3)

To work on an SERC funded research project to investigate a mechanism by which photosynthesis is controlled. This multi-disciplinary project concerns novel aspects of bacterial photosynthesis and electron transport. Experience in one of the following areas would be useful, but not essential - genetics, protein chemistry, bioenergetics. Post tenable for up to three years.

Department of Engineering Production

### KENWARD MEMORIAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (F5)

Applicants should be engineers or scientists interested in the general field of on-line, real-time monitoring of manufacturing systems. The department has recently increased its involvement in Flexible Manufacturing Systems and Expert Systems and it is hoped to enhance this work with the present appointment. Tenable for up to two years from 1.12.84 or as soon as possible thereafter on the Research Associate scale.

Department of Civil Engineering

### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP (G5)

To develop computer-based numerical analysis methods for calculating buckling stresses and frequencies of vibration of plate structures of metallic or composite material. Applicants should have relevant Ph.D and knowledge of finite element / strip methods is desirable. Post tenable for up to three years funded by MOD.

Research Associate 1B £8,800 - £9,920 plus superannuation

Research Fellow 1A £7,520 - £12,150 plus superannuation

For further particulars, please phone 021-472 1301, Ext. 2558, quoting reference numbers above.

No formal application form. Three copies of application, including full curriculum vitae, and naming three referees, to Assistant Registrar, (Science and Engineering), P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT by 22nd March 1985.



## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL HEAD

Applications are invited for the post of Head which will become vacant from the 1st May, 1986 following the retirement of Dr. John Rae.

Further particulars and an application form are available from the Secretary to the Governing Body, Westminster School, c/o Messrs Lee Bolton & Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, London SW1P 3JT.

Closing date for return of application forms: 30th March, 1985.

## SENIOR CAREERS ADVISER

PO(37-40) £11,259 to £12,243 per annum

To be responsible for the overall direction, and day-to-day running of the Careers Advisory Service.

Duties range from managing a team of Careers Advisers to conducting career counselling interviews.

The successful applicant is likely to be an honours graduate with previous experience at senior level in industry or commerce. Candidates should possess an appropriate qualification and/or previous experience of careers work within higher education. A knowledge of microcomputers applications in office systems would be an advantage.

Further details and form of application are available from the Staff Officer, Trent Polytechnic, Burton Street, Nottingham NG1 4BU. Closing date March 18, 1985.

TRENT POLYTECHNIC NOTTINGHAM

LOUGHBOROUGH UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

## ENGINEERING PRODUCT DESIGN

Applications are invited for the post of

Senior Lecturer in the Engineering Design Centre of the Department of Materials

Engineering Design Centre of the Department of Materials

should be accompanied by curriculum vitae and references.

Salary: Research Fellow up to £9,000 on the scale £7,200-£12,150 for a three year appointment.

Lecturer up to £10,720 on the scale £7,200-£12,150 for 3 years in the first instance.

Further details and application form from Prof. J. H. D. Jones, Establishment Officer, Ref 85/747

Loughborough University, Leicestershire

English Teachers for YANBU, SAUDI ARABIA

(Immediate posting)

We require English teachers to teach Saudi vocational training students.

Candidates must have BA and TEFL certificate and two years teaching experience. Excellent benefits.

Salary: 75,000 S.R.P. (about £21,000 p.a.). Food allowance about £2,000 p.a. Seven days R & R every six months of service.

Send cv with copy of your academic record to: I.O. 121, 80 Cannon Street, London EC4

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

## Administrative Secretary

Applications are invited from graduates for the post of

Administrative Secretary. Experience of administrative work within an educational environment will be advantageous. Salary not less than £18,070.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH to whom applications (7 copies from candidates in the UK) should be sent before 31st March, 1985.

Ref. no: 85/174/5.

Colastena Hills College, Gwalior

JUNIOR LECTURESHIP IN ITALIAN

Applications are invited for this full-time post. Salary scale £10,098 x (9) - £13,780. Closing date for receipt of applications 12th April, 1985. Further information may be obtained from the Registrar, University College, Gwalior.

TEACHERS' YOUTH GROUP LEADERS

required to organise and supervise groups to Holland, Italy, and Germany - Summer 85.

Written applications with brief cv to: Mike Howell, Rids Road, 21, York Road, Northampton.

## Teachers/Technical Specialists.

## They're asking for you from Ghana to China.

Voluntary Service Overseas is looking for teachers of English, modern languages, maths, science, vocational subjects (commerce, secretarial skills, home economics, woodwork, metalwork, agricultural science), specialist teachers of the handicapped and teacher trainers to work in schools and colleges throughout the third world.

VSO work - being carried out by some 1,000 volunteers at this moment - has a lasting effect in combating world poverty and hunger.

And each VSO worker returns richly rewarded by the two-year experience.

Applicants should be aged between 20 and 65, without dependants and willing to accept no more than the local rate of pay.

If you have the right qualities and expertise and you're free to go, please believe that you're needed urgently!

If you're unable to go, but you would like to support our work, there are still two things you can do: send a donation; become a VSO member.

(For more information, please complete and return the coupon.)

VSO

VOLUNTARY SERVICE OVERSEAS

Why not?

VSO also needs...

Biology Lecturers, Design & agricultural mechanics, Physiotherapists, Midwives, Nurses, Doctors, Community workers, Youth planners, Fishery scientists, Librarians, Small business advisors, Craft specialists, Travelers, Electronics Technicians & others.

Teachers (English, Maths, Science & technical subjects, Home Economics, A Commercial Specialist teachers of the handicapped... and many more

I'm interested in volunteering my qualifications or experience in:

Please send details about VSO membership to:

I enclose a donation of £5.00 £10.00 £15.00 £

Name

Address

Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 8 Bishopsgate, London EC2A 4DP. SW1Y 8PW (S.A.E. appreciated). Charity no. 313757

G.S.3

Colony Drindol, Carmarthen Trinity College, Carmarthen

Applications are invited for the post of

## HEAD OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

(Principal Lecturer)

to commence duties on 1st September, 1985, from graduates with a good Honours and, if possible, a Higher Degree, and with successful experience of teaching, preferably in Primary Schools. Applicants must be able to offer an area of English Literature as a specialised field and be able to contribute to B.Ed and B.A. Degree courses.

Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a LETTER OF APPLICATION, a full CURRICULUM VITAE, and the names of two referees should be forwarded by 23rd March 1985.

Applications are invited for the post of

Lecturer II / Senior Lecturer in

## 1. SOCIOLOGY

## 2. MATHEMATICS

to contribute to B.Ed and B.A. Degree Courses. Duties will commence on 1st September 1985.

Applicants must be good Honours graduates with recent and successful experience of Primary School teaching and be able to lecture through the medium of Welsh.

In addition to their major interest within the teaching of the above subjects, candidates should indicate any other area of the Primary School curriculum to which they are able to contribute.

Further particulars may be obtained from the PRINCIPAL to whom a LETTER OF APPLICATION, a full CURRICULUM VITAE, and the names of two referees should be forwarded by 23rd March 1985.

Trinity College, Carmarthen, Dyfed SA31 3EP.

Telephone: (0267) 237971

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN Trinity College

## LECTURESHIP IN PURE MATHEMATICS

(Oriented towards Theoretical Computer Science)

Applications are invited for the above post in the School of Mathematics at Trinity College, Dublin.

Following a period of expansion in its computer-related activities, the School of Mathematics now wishes to appoint to a Lectureship in Pure Mathematics a person whose research interests are in theoretical computer science or a branch of mathematics relevant to it.

Salary scale: IR£9031 to £17,874 p.a. Appointment will be made within the salary range IR£9031 to £11,629 p.a. at a point commensurate with qualifications and experience to date.

Application forms and further particulars relating to this post may be obtained from: Establishment Officer, Staff Office, Trinity College, Dublin 2, to whom completed applications should be returned by not later than Friday, March 22, 1985.

## DORTON HOUSE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY-SIGHTED CHILDREN

SEAL, SEVENOAKS, KENT

Dorton House School offers specialist education and care to 65 boys and girls aged 5 to 16 who have severe visual impairment. In 1983 a new modular building was opened by H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester and the Queen Mother. The school is a day school for boys and girls and a residential school for girls.

Under a DES National proposal for the visually handicapped Dorton House School is to play a leading role in Secondary Education for these pupils in the South-East of England.

We are looking for THREE SCALE 25 TEACHERS for September, 1985, to engage in a programme leading to GCSE examination success in Science, Geography, Social Studies and English. We are very much a mixed-staff school with a small group of very clever pupils.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience of visually handicapped pupils and all teachers are required to complete a specialist two-year distance Teacher-Training Course in this field according to current DES regulations. The posts are non-resident but standard convenient city arrangements operate in the region of 8 hours per week.

Applications must reach Dorton House School by 12th March, 1985 and requests for application forms must be addressed to The Headmaster.

## SHEBBEAR COLLEGE NORTH DEVON BURSAR

The Governors invite application for the post of Bursar which will become vacant in November 1985 upon the retirement of Major John Archer, after 26 years' service to the College.

Full particulars of the post may be obtained from:

The Headmaster, Shebbear College, Shebbear, Devon EX21 5HJ.



## UNIVERSITIES

## THE CITY UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES  
LECTURESHIP IN COMMUNICATIONS POLICY

A Lecturer is required to teach on a new M.A. course in Communications Policy which will include studies in the social, cultural, political, and international aspects of mass communication, and the role of the media in society. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the course and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## University of Bath

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING—THERMAL POWER GROUP  
RESEARCH OFFICER—COMPUTING

A Research Officer is required to assist in the development of the Thermal Power Group under the direction of the Group Leader. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

## ASSISTANT SAFETY OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Safety Officer. The person appointed will be responsible for the safety of the University and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

University of London  
Goldsmiths' CollegeSCHOOL OF EDUCATION  
TWO POSTS OF  
LECTURER/  
SENIOR LECTURER IN  
DESIGN AND  
TECHNOLOGY

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Design and Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the course and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

University of Kent  
at CanterburyELECTRONICS LABORATORY  
EXPERIMENTAL  
OFFICER/  
SENIOR  
EXPERIMENTAL  
OFFICER IN THE  
DIGITAL SYSTEMS  
GROUP

Applications are invited for the post of Experimental Officer/Senior Experimental Officer in the Digital Systems Group. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

St Hugh's College  
University of OxfordTUTORIAL FELLOWSHIP IN  
ENGLISH LITERATURE

Applications are invited for a Tutorial Fellowship in English Literature. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE  
UPON TYNECHAIR OF  
ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Archaeology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

University of Edinburgh  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF  
STIRLINGDEPARTMENT OF  
ECONOMICS  
Lectureship in  
Economics

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

Monash University  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

Coleg Prifysgol Cymru  
Aberystwyth  
YR ADRAID GYMRAEG  
TIWTOR

Applications are invited for the post of Tutor in Welsh. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF BATH

## LECTURER IN RUSSIAN

Applications are invited from Slavists with at least a good Honours degree in Russian for the above post in the School of Modern Languages. The successful candidate will be required to teach students at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels on an initial Russian language and literature course within the European Studies and on the PDLS (Interpreting and Translation) course which prepares linguists for posts in international organisations. Candidates should have research interests in one or more of the following: modern spoken and standard literary Russian; linguistics related to Russian and other Slavonic languages; Soviet institutions or regional studies. Starting date September 1, 1985. Salary range £7,200-£14,925. Further particulars and application forms from Personnel Officer, University of Bath, Bath BA2 7AY, quoting reference number 85/94. Closing date March 31, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

## Department of Environmental Science

## LECTURER IN ENGINEERING HYDROLOGY

Applications for this post should preferably be Civil Engineers with experience in surface and groundwater hydrology, water resources, and water quality. Experience in mathematical and computer modelling will be an advantage. At Lancaster, Environmental Science is treated as a single interdisciplinary discipline in the study of environmental systems. Applicants should have a good knowledge of the subject and be able to teach and supervise students. Salary will be on the scale £7,200 to £14,925 per annum. For further particulars and application forms, please write to The Establishment Office, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster LA1 4YW, where applications (five copies) should be sent to arrive NOT LATER THAN MARCH 31, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

## CHAIR IN MANAGEMENT LEARNING

Applications are invited for a Professorship in the Department of Management Learning. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

## Department of English Literature

## TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in English Literature. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

The City University  
Department of MathematicsLECTURESHIP IN  
STATISTICS

Following the appointment of Dr. W. P. Wynn to the Chair of Statistics, applications are invited for a Lectureship in Statistics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

The City University  
Department of Social  
Science and HumanitiesLECTURESHIP  
IN SOCIAL  
PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Social Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

University College  
DublinDEPARTMENT OF  
EXPERIMENTAL  
PHYSICSTEMPORARY  
APPOINTMENT  
1985-86

Applications are invited for a temporary appointment (1985-86) in the Department of Experimental Physics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF  
LIVERPOOLDEPARTMENT OF GENERAL  
PRACTICE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in General Practice. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

RESEARCH/  
RESEARCH AWARDSUNIVERSITY OF  
LIVERPOOL

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH IN  
NUCLEAR STRUCTURE

The Nuclear Structure Research Group in the Department of Physics has a vacancy at the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

The Queen's University  
of BelfastRESEARCH  
STUDENTSHIP  
DEPARTMENT OF  
MEDICINE

An Ulster Cancer Foundation supported Research Studentship is available in the Department of Medicine from a date to be agreed and renewable for up to a maximum of three years. The candidate should be a graduate of a university and hold a first class honours degree in a relevant subject. Applications with full CURRICULUM VITAE and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Registrar, Queen's University of Belfast, Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast BT12 6BA. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF DUNDEE

DEPARTMENT OF MODERN  
LANGUAGESLECTURER IN  
GERMAN

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in German. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY

## LECTURER

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Physiology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF  
BRADFORDTEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in Environmental Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## University of Essex

## Department of Law

SENIOR LECTURESHIP/  
READERSHIP

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship/Readership in Law. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## University of Warwick

CENTRE FOR CORPORATE  
STRATEGY AND CHANGESENIOR RESEARCH  
FELLOW  
AND  
RESEARCH FELLOW  
(TWO POSTS)  
CORPORATE STRATEGY  
CHANGE AND HUMAN  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Research Fellow and Research Fellow in the Centre for Corporate Strategy and Change. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## RESEARCH/RESEARCH AWARDS

UNIVERSITY OF  
WARWICKCentre for Corporate Strategy and  
ChangeSENIOR RESEARCH  
FELLOWS  
THE MANAGEMENT OF  
STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL  
CHANGE

Applications are invited for two posts of Senior Research Fellow and Research Fellow in the Centre for Corporate Strategy and Change. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## University of Surrey

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND  
THE ROBERTS INSTITUTE OF  
INDUSTRIAL AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH &  
SAFETYPOSTDOCTORAL  
RESEARCH FELLOW  
NMR IMAGING

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow in NMR Imaging. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## Teesside Polytechnic

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LEA RESEARCH  
ASSISTANTSHIP  
in Synthetic Organic  
Chemistry

Applications are invited for the post of LEA Research Assistantship in Synthetic Organic Chemistry. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
LEEDSDEPARTMENT OF  
COMPUTER STUDIESRESEARCH FELLOW  
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow/Research Assistant in the Department of Computer Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

QUEEN MARY  
COLLEGE  
(University of London)DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER  
SCIENCERESEARCH  
ASSISTANTS

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

## FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE  
IN AGRONOMY

Applications are invited for the post of Research Associate in Agronomy. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF  
STIRLINGSCOTTISH ENTERPRISE  
FOUNDATION  
GRADUATE  
ENTERPRISE  
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Graduate Enterprise Research Assistant in the Scottish Enterprise Foundation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED  
SCIENCEPOSTDOCTORAL  
RESEARCH  
ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Assistant in the Department of Applied Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

## DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

## POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for the post of Postgraduate Studentship in the Department of Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## TEFL

One week intensive introductory course, every month throughout the year.

## University of Surrey

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS AND  
THE ROBERTS INSTITUTE OF  
INDUSTRIAL AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH &  
SAFETYPOSTDOCTORAL  
RESEARCH FELLOW  
NMR IMAGING

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow in NMR Imaging. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## Teesside Polytechnic

## DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

LEA RESEARCH  
ASSISTANTSHIP  
in Synthetic Organic  
Chemistry

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THE UNIVERSITY OF  
LEEDSDEPARTMENT OF  
COMPUTER STUDIESRESEARCH FELLOW  
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow/Research Assistant in the Department of Computer Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

QUEEN MARY  
COLLEGE  
(University of London)DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER  
SCIENCERESEARCH  
ASSISTANTS

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UNIVERSITY OF  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

## FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE  
IN AGRONOMY

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UNIVERSITY OF  
STIRLINGSCOTTISH ENTERPRISE  
FOUNDATION  
GRADUATE  
ENTERPRISE  
RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Graduate Enterprise Research Assistant in the Scottish Enterprise Foundation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED  
SCIENCEPOSTDOCTORAL  
RESEARCH  
ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Assistant in the Department of Applied Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

## DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

## POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited for the post of Postgraduate Studentship in the Department of Psychology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the group and for the supervision of students. The post is for three years, with the possibility of extension. Salary will be on the scale £5,753 to £11,135 including London allowance. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, City University, Northampton Square, London EC1N 4PB. Telephone 01-253 3399, extension 3037. Closing date for applications: March 26, 1985.

## TEFL

One week intensive introductory course, every month throughout the year.

## INTERNATIONAL HOUSE



# EDUCATION GUARDIAN

## PRIMARY AND SECONDARY

Tuesday March 5 1985 25

### ST. CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL LEITCHWORTH, HERTS

04626 79301

A lively informal community providing for 480 children from 2½ to 18 years

### SENIOR HOUSEPARENTS

(Joint Appointment)

A married couple will be appointed w.e.f. September 1985 to take charge of the senior boarding house in one of the country's oldest coeducational schools now in a period of rapid development.

One partner will be appointed to the teaching staff (Maths, Physics, Biology, French and German the preferred subjects) while the spouse will oversee domestic arrangements. Those appointed will lead the resident staff team in the pastoral care of 110 boys and girls (aged 14-18), 20% of whom are LEA financed as being in boarding or special need.

Burnham salary with substantial supplement together with free and spacious family accommodation and other benefits, including greatly reduced school fees.

Further details from Colin Reid (Head) to whom applications should be addressed as soon as possible, enclosing full c.v. and naming three referees.

### ilea Inner London Education Authority

The Authority would be pleased to receive applications from suitably qualified teachers for spring and summer term vacancies who have completed their teacher training for Scale 1 permanent, temporary, and supply posts in the following subject areas:

**NURSERY  
INFANTS  
SECONDARY**

In Secondary teachers in the following subjects are required:

**BUSINESS STUDIES (OFFICE SKILLS)  
CHEMISTRY  
DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY  
ENGLISH  
ESL**

**HISTORY  
HOME ECONOMICS  
MATHEMATICS  
MUSIC  
PHYSICS  
REMEDIATION**

Posts in the Authority's teaching service carry an Inner London Allowance of £3,038 in addition to the Burnham Salary. A number of Permanent Cover Teacher Posts are also available in NURSERY, PRIMARY, DESIGN AND TECHNOLOGY, HOME ECONOMICS, MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.

The appropriate application form may be obtained from the Education Officer (T22), Room 67, Main Building, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Tel. 01-453 7830 or 01-453 2101. ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER.

### SHERBORNE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS DORSET DT9 3QN

Required in September 1985

### WARDEN/ HOUSEMISTRESS

for Sixth Form house of 70/75 girls. The post includes both pastoral and tutorial responsibilities and although previous school experience is not necessary, an interest in young people is essential. Pleasant self-contained accommodation is available. Applicants should preferably be aged between 35 and 50.

Apply in writing giving details of age, qualifications and experience, with the names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmistress.

### COMMUNITY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

### HEAD TEACHER

ECCESTON LANE ENDS (CONTROLLED)  
PRIMARY SCHOOL - (GROUP 5)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the above mentioned post to take effect from September 1985. Further details and application forms are available from The Director of Community Education, Community Education Department, Canby House, Hardwar Street, St. Helens, Merseyside WA10 1RN. A stamped addressed envelope required in all cases. Completed applications should be returned to the Director of Community Education by Monday, 25th March, 1985. As part of the Council's Equal Opportunity policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of disability, marital status, race or sex.

### Helens METROPOLITAN BOROUGH

### CHRIST'S HOSPITAL HORSHAM, WEST SUSSEX

### FRENCH

Required for September, 1985, a young Graduate to teach French throughout the School.

Applications with full cv and the names of two referees to the Headmaster's Secretary, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, West Sussex RH13 7LS.

Telephone: 0403 52547.

### INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

### QUEEN ELIZABETH GRAMMAR SCHOOL Wakefield WF1 3QY

HC INDEPENDENT  
C98 boys - 100 to 10th form

### PHYSICIST

required for September 1985 an enthusiastic and well qualified PHYSICIST to teach at all levels, up to Oxford and Cambridge entrance. The vacancy arises owing to the appointment of the present holder of the post to be Head of Physics in an H.M.C. school. (The post is to be an appointed during the last month from a department of school.) We would prefer someone with experience and a salary up to BURNHAM SCALE 2 is available for a suitable candidate. Applications with curriculum vitae, and names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, from whom further information is available. The closing date for applications is Tuesday, March 19, 1985.

### THE ABBEY SCHOOL, READING

### PHYSICS GRADUATE

required in September, 1985, to teach throughout the school to University entrance standard. A scale 2 or 3 post is available for a suitably qualified and experienced candidate.

Please apply to the Headmistress with full curriculum vitae.

### Stoke-on-Trent

### ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

R.C. Independent day school for boys

Required for September 1985, a well qualified and enthusiastic

### GRADUATE

to teach PHYSICS TO O LEVEL.

Ability to help with Computer Studies or Social Studies an advantage.

Burnham Scale 1 initially.

Apply in writing with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, to The Headmaster, St. Joseph's College, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 4HT.

Applications from graduates with a degree in Physics or a related subject, and who have completed their teacher training, will be considered.

St. Edward's College

Reading RG2 9LJ

Required for September, 1985

### GRADUATE

to teach PHYSICS

A first work available for suitable candidates with a degree in Physics or a related subject, and who have completed their teacher training, will be considered.

Apply in writing with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, to The Headmaster, St. Edward's College, Reading RG2 9LJ.

St. Anselm's College

Birkenhead

INDEPENDENT (H.M.C.) RC SCHOOL

700 day boys

Required for September, 1985

### GRADUATE

to teach PHYSICS

A first work available for suitable candidates with a degree in Physics or a related subject, and who have completed their teacher training, will be considered.

Apply in writing with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees, to The Headmaster, St. Anselm's College, Birkenhead.

St. Anselm's College

Birkenhead

INDEPENDENT (H.M.C.) RC SCHOOL

700 day boys

Required for September, 1985

### Acting Head of RE

Burnham scale 5. Applications with cv and names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmaster, St. Anselm's College, Birkenhead.

St. Anselm's College

Birkenhead

INDEPENDENT (H.M.C.) RC SCHOOL

700 day boys

Required for September, 1985

Acting Head of RE

Burnham scale 5. Applications with cv and names and addresses of two referees, to the Headmaster, St. Anselm's College, Birkenhead.

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Telephone:

LONDON

01-278 2332

MANCHESTER

061-832 7200

### COLLEGES

### HEREFORD AND WORCESTER COUNTY COUNCIL

### APPOINTMENT OF TWO LECTURERS in the

### SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND TEACHING STUDIES

One appointment is full-time and PERMANENT and applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers for the post of Lecturer in the School of Education and Teaching Studies. The post is to be an appointed during the last month from a department of school. We would prefer someone with experience and a salary up to BURNHAM SCALE 2 is available for a suitable candidate. Applications with curriculum vitae, and names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, from whom further information is available. The closing date for applications is Tuesday, March 19, 1985.

### Liverpool Institute of Higher Education (Christ's and Notre Dame College and St. Katherine's College)

Applications are invited for the following academic appointments:

### LECTURER IN PROFESSIONAL STUDIES IN EDUCATION (2 posts)

Applicants must be qualified teachers with recent successful teaching experience in the field of Education. They should have a degree in Education or a related subject, and have advanced qualifications in Education. The posts carry both B & L and P.G.C.E. professional work.

### LECTURER IN COMPUTER STUDIES (2 posts)

One appointment will be made in the field of Computer Education, and for this post a degree in Education is required. For the second post, a degree in Education is not required, but a degree in a related subject is essential. The posts carry both B & L and P.G.C.E. professional work.

### LECTURER IN SOCIOLOGY

Applicants should be qualified to teach at all levels of the B.A. (General) with Honours degrees, but a particular interest in the field of Sociology and multi-cultural education would be an advantage.

The appointments will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer II Senior Lecturer Scale, currently £7,548 - £11,177. Further details about the posts are available from the Director, Liverpool Institute of Higher Education, Strand Road, Liverpool L15 3RS. Applications should be sent to the Director, Liverpool Institute of Higher Education, Strand Road, Liverpool L15 3RS, by Monday, 11th March 1985. The closing date for applications is Monday, 11th March 1985.

### Clwyd County Council

### LLYFARI COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, RUTHIN

### VICE-PRINCIPAL

Applicants are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons for the above post which carries a salary of £11,177 - £13,177.

Applicants should be qualified to teach at all levels of the B.A. (General) with Honours degrees, but a particular interest in the field of Sociology and multi-cultural education would be an advantage.

The appointments will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturer II Senior Lecturer Scale, currently £7,548 - £11,177. Further details about the posts are available from the Director, Liverpool Institute of Higher Education, Strand Road, Liverpool L15 3RS. Applications should be sent to the Director, Liverpool Institute of Higher Education, Strand Road, Liverpool L15 3RS, by Monday, 11th March 1985. The closing date for applications is Monday, 11th March 1985.

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## POLYTECHNICS

### NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE POLYTECHNIC

Faculty of Community and Social Studies  
SCHOOL OF BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE  
and  
NEWCASTLE HEALTH AUTHORITY  
SCHOOL OF NURSING CONTINUING  
NURSE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH UNIT  
**LECTURER II**  
Barham FR: £7,545 - £12,000 p.a.  
Ref ABR84

Registered Nurse with nursing qualification who is also a graduate preferably with research experience for this innovative venture in the Polytechnic.

Permanent post. Full time Lecturer II appointment supported by the Polytechnic and jointly funded with Newcastle Health Authority. The post holder will be involved with 18 months continuous research to assess the effectiveness of continuing education in the School of Behavioural Science.

You will work jointly in the School of Behavioural Science and the Department of Continuing Nurse Education. The main responsibilities will include: Health Studies (Applied Behavioural Science) degree, planning, monitoring, and evaluating the continuing education programme; and staff and student support.

Post offers excellent opportunity to gain experience within the two institutions of education and to develop research within the two institutions.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

Wandsworth Road, London SW8  
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE  
**LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER  
IN ARCHITECTURE**

Reference AD7. Applicants should be suitably qualified in Architecture and have both creative and teaching experience. Candidates should have a special interest in the design of buildings and a strong background in the design of buildings and a strong background in the design of buildings.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### BUDDERSFIELD POLYTECHNIC

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering  
**LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER, Ref ACAS**

Applications are invited from highly qualified candidates to assist with the teaching and research programme. Candidates should have a degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and a strong background in the design of buildings and a strong background in the design of buildings.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### The Polytechnic of North London

ACADEMIC REGISTRY  
**ASSISTANT ACADEMIC REGISTRAR**

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates to assist with the teaching and research programme. Candidates should have a degree in Electrical and Electronic Engineering and a strong background in the design of buildings and a strong background in the design of buildings.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## FELLOWSHIPS

### University of Kent at Canterbury

#### Research Fellowship

Applications are invited for a three year Post-doctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Physics. The Fellowship is for a research project in the area of solid state physics and is open to candidates with a PhD in Physics or a related subject.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### King's College London

#### POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN FIBRE-OPTICS

Applications are invited for a three year Post-doctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Physics. The Fellowship is for a research project in the area of fibre-optics and is open to candidates with a PhD in Physics or a related subject.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES  
**TEMPORARY LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS (2 posts)**

Applications are invited for the above posts, each for one year from September 1985 to August 1986. The posts are for the teaching of mathematics in the Department of Mathematical Sciences.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### Polytechnic of the South Bank

Borough Road, London SE1 8AA  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & COMMUNITY HEALTH STUDIES  
**CLINICAL TUTOR/LECTURER II IN NURSING STUDIES**  
Ref: N883

A Clinical Tutor, Lecturer II is required to work with the team and to teach students in the clinical setting. The post holder will be responsible for the clinical teaching of students in the Department of Nursing & Community Health Studies.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### Tesside Polytechnic

#### PRINCIPAL LECTURER in Civil Engineering

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates to assist with the teaching and research programme. Candidates should have a degree in Civil Engineering and a strong background in the design of buildings and a strong background in the design of buildings.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### Thames Polytechnic

#### PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified candidates to assist with the teaching and research programme. Candidates should have a degree in Chemistry and a strong background in the design of buildings and a strong background in the design of buildings.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### SIXTH FORM COLLEGES

#### PRIVATE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

Applications are invited for a three year Post-doctoral Research Fellowship in the Department of Physics. The Fellowship is for a research project in the area of solid state physics and is open to candidates with a PhD in Physics or a related subject.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

## INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS NORTH ENGLAND AND NORTH WALES

### BUCHAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

CASTLETON, ISLE OF MAN (1984-1985)

Founded in 1878, the school is set in beautiful grounds in the Isle of Man. The school offers a comprehensive education for girls from the age of 11 to 18. The school is a member of the Girls' Schools Association and the Girls' Day School Trust.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### Beach Hall

Co-educational Preparatory School  
Macclesfield, Cheshire, England

Where a thoroughly happy family environment doesn't mean sacrificing academic standards!

For further details please contact Mr. J. Fox-Gardner, Headmaster at Macclesfield 22192

### ST CHRISTOPHER SCHOOL

LEITCHWORTH, HERTS.

(450 pupils, boarding and day)

Offers a complete scheme of education for boys and girls between 2½ and 18 years (boarders from age 7) with:

- An emphasis on the needs of the individual child with education seen in a lifelong perspective.
- Small classes, specialist staff and a wide range of courses in languages, arts, sciences and practical subjects.
- An excellent record of entry to universities (including regularly to Oxbridge) and to vocational training.
- Exceptional facilities for drama, music and creative arts (new theatre opened 1982).
- A friendly, informal, caring atmosphere in co-educational boarding houses and challenging outdoor activities.
- A vegetarian whole food diet and an emphasis on humane values and an international outlook.
- Long experience with children of parents living overseas.
- An attractive campus on the edge of the First Garden City, one mile from the A1 and 10 miles from King's Cross.

Admission may be considered at any stage up to the age of 13 and for direct entry to the Sixth Form.

Prospectus from The Head, Colin Reid, M.A.  
Telephone: Leitchworth (0452) 76801

### FARRINGTONS SCHOOL

Chislehurst, Kent Tel: 01-467 5586

Day, Weekly, and Full Boarding 400 Girls aged 4½-18

Situated in pleasant surroundings 25 minutes from Charing Cross and within easy access of Gatwick Airport.

The need for boarding is a major priority in the consideration of applications.

A relatively wide range of academic ability is accepted. All girls are prepared for O level or CSE and there is a good range of A level courses leading to university entrance.

Sixth Form girls have their own self-contained boarding house and teaching accommodation.

Special terms for service families.

Prospectus, fees, and other details from Mrs V. Roberts, School Registrar

### INDEFATIGABLE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Founded 1864

Beautifully located residential school for boys on the shore of the Great Ouse. Courses to CSE and CSE in normal range of academic subjects.

Wide range of outdoor activities including mountain walking, orienteering and boatwork together with tennis, games and sports. All boys wear Naval Uniform, Midweek.

Further details can be obtained from Captain Headmaster, Indefatigable School, Pines Lane, Letchworth, Hertfordshire, SG8 5LH. Tel: 0452 74339

### KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE

ISLE OF MAN

Established in 1839, the school is set in beautiful grounds in the Isle of Man. The school offers a comprehensive education for boys from the age of 11 to 18. The school is a member of the Girls' Schools Association and the Girls' Day School Trust.

Further details and application forms are available from the Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 8AA. Tel: 01-522 8222, ext. 2122. Closing date: March 22, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

### CRANLEIGH SCHOOL

ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIPS 1985

FOURTH FORM ACADEMIC SCHOLARSHIP

MAY 20 - 22, 1985

Merit Scholarships are offered: major awards of full fees, two-thirds fees, and half fees, and minor awards up to one-quarter fees. Awards include Scholarships for Mathematics and Closed Awards for boys of regular Commissioned Officers of the Armed Services, and for sons of Clergy of the Church of England. The School is happy to look seriously at the portfolios of outstanding artists. It will also take into account the contribution a candidate is likely to make to the life of the School in which ways as general: state and quality of character. Age limit under 14 on September 1, 1985. Closing date for entries April 22, 1985.

Further details and entry forms obtainable from: The Headmaster, Cranleigh School, Cranleigh, Surrey GU6 8AQ. Telephone (0452) 27997.

### A TRADITION OF SUCCESS

DAVIES, LAING & DICK COLLEGE

Established 1851

1 and 2 year complete O and A level courses. University Entrance.

1-3 term O and A level re-take courses. Excellent facilities.

Tuition in small groups of 4-8 students, in a mature and friendly atmosphere.

Enquire The Registrar, 10 Pembroke Square, London W2 4ED. Tel: 01-727 2797

### HULL HYMERS COLLEGE

H.M.C.

500 Boys 6-18, girls admitted from the 11th form.

The school has a very strong academic tradition, with a fine record of success in public examinations and in other fields.

Admission is by competitive examination at age 11. Details may be obtained from the Registrar, Hymers College, Hull, HU6 7LW. Tel: 0482 6222.

### LEEDS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

Entrance examination for Older Entrants - Monday, 22 April 1985.

Further details from The Admissions Secretary, Telephone Leeds 744000.

## SOUTH WEST ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES

### SIXTH FORM PLUS

DAVIES'S EDUCATIONAL SERVICES LTD.

Registered as a Charity

### DAVIES'S COLLEGES

Founded 1827 Members of ISC & CEF

44 Southampton Road, London W16 4BY. Tel: 01-482 5553

**FULL FEE SCHOLARSHIPS**

tenable from September 1985 for A level courses

Please telephone for a Prospectus and details of Scholarships and Bursaries

### A QUAKER SCHOOL FOR YOUR CHILD?

We believe that our open, caring schools offer ideal meeting - and growing - points for young people from all backgrounds. Exceptional social care, and high standards in academic and extra-curricular activities are supported by a Quaker philosophy which seeks to fulfil the potential of each individual.

To find out more about us, write to:

Quaker Model Responsibility & Education  
Friends' House  
Euston Road, London NW1 2BJ

or to the schools:

Ackworth School, (co-ed), Pontefract, West Yorkshire WF7 7LT.  
Aytton School, (co-ed), Great Aytton, Middlesex TW8 6BN.  
Bootham School, (co-ed), York YO3 7RL.  
Leighton Park School, (girls in 8th form), Reading RG2 7DH.  
The Mount School, (girls only), York YO2 4AD.  
Saffron Walden Friends' School, (co-ed), Saffron Walden, Essex CB11 2EB.  
Stibford School, (co-ed), Stibford, Cambridgeshire CB23 5QL.  
Stidcot School, (co-ed), Wincoburn, Avon BS25 1PD.

### STOVER SCHOOL

NEWTON ABBOT, S. DEVON

Independent Public School for Girls 10-18

Full Boarding, Weekly Boarding and Day

Sixth Form Centre

Superbly situated with extensive playing fields and a full range of specialist facilities.

Stover has an excellent academic record. The staff is highly qualified; classes are small and careful attention is paid to the needs of the individual whilst accepting the considerable importance of academic achievement. The school also places emphasis on personal, social and cultural development. Those who excel in non-academic subjects are encouraged to develop these and may, if it is wished, follow a more practically-based curriculum. A number of sporting and extra-curricular activities are available.

**SIXTH FORM**

Stover is offering the well-established sixth form provision and in addition to the existing 'A' Level courses in most Art and Science subjects now offers a variety of new and exciting courses leading to qualifications in a variety of fields and adaptable to individual needs and interests.

Prospectus and further information on request from the Secretary.

### ST. DUNSTON'S COLLEGE

(H.M.C. Independent Day School)

Canford, Dorset, Dorset SW2 4TV

Sixth Form places available in September 1985 for suitable post-O level candidates; selection by interview. A few places may be available.

The College provides:

- A full range of academic A-level courses.
- A positive, individual guidance towards careers.
- A wide range of opportunities and facilities for sporting and extra-curricular activities.

For further information please contact the Admissions Secretary: 01-590 1274

### CAMBRIDGE CENTRE FOR SIXTH FORM STUDIES

CCSS is a residential college based in central Cambridge offering the full range of sixth-form courses and facilities. The college is co-educational and places for 130 Arts and Science students in the majority of whom will go on to courses in higher education. The college encourages a wide range of extra-curricular activities.

Further information may be obtained from: The Secretary, CCSS, 3 Salisbury Way, Station Road, Cambridge, Tel: 0223 31999.

### Looking for a Boarding School?

There are many different independent boarding schools to choose from, and each has its own special attributes. Finding the one that's exactly right for your child requires time, energy and most of all detailed knowledge of what is available. Here's where Gabbitts-Thring can provide invaluable help. We are an Educational Trust, with over 100 years' experience of advising parents on how to make the right choice. Our knowledge of the independent sector is comprehensive and up to date, and our service to parents is entirely free. To help you make the right choice call 01-734 0181 or 01-430 2071, or write to:

### Gabbitts-Thring

Broughton House, 5, 7, & 8 Shaftesbury Street, London W1X 8ER.

### STONAR SCHOOL

Collier Park, Macclesfield, Wilt. SN12 8NT

Tel: Macclesfield (0225) 702300

An independent public boarding school for boys and girls. 250 boarders aged 6 to 18 years and 25 day girls.

Our aim is to realise the all-round natural potential of the child in a traditional and caring atmosphere. We offer:

- A wide range of subjects to 'A' level and university entrance - small classes - individual attention.
- Excellent academic facilities including new science laboratories.
- Own riding school, heated pool, squash courts, etc.
- Comprehensive to 14 and 16th, in country estate.
- Extensive travel service to and from airports and railway stations.

For further details and prospectus please apply to the Secretary.

### EAST ANGLIA

### ALL HALLOWS SCHOOL

WIMBORNE, DORSET, Dorset SW2 4TV

Founded in 1864

G.S.A. G.A.E.A. BOARDING & DAY GIRLS 6-18

The school provides a sound, modern Christian education in a secure, caring atmosphere. Full range of A level courses. Full range of laboratories. Well stocked library. Excellent facilities for Art, Pottery, Music, domestic Subjects, Commercial Studies and Computing.

**SIXTH FORM**

Sixth Form provision in 1985. Full range of academic, vocational and creative subjects geared to individual needs and aptitudes. Opportunity for first hand experience of running a school as part of the course. Secure House with single room for each student. Prospectus from the Headmaster: Mrs A. C. Harris, B.A. 1984. Telephone: WIMBORNE 2125

### OXFORD AND COUNTY SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

Comprehensive 36-month

### SECRETARIAL COURSES

Start January and September courses. Courses in: Secretarial, Typing, and Office Practice. Courses in: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811th, 812th, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 8















# GUARDIAN PERSONAL

THE GUARDIAN Tuesday March 5 1985 31

## DEATHS

SMITH - On March 4, 1985, at his home, 10, St. John's Road, London N16 4JH, after a long illness, Mr. J. H. Smith, aged 78, died. He was the husband of Mrs. M. J. Smith. Burial at St. John's Church, London N16 4JH. Family notices.

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STYLE 2. This is a classified display advertisement. It is designed to attract attention and generate leads. Contact us for more details.

## THIS IS A CLASSIFIED DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT

STYLE 3. This is a classified display advertisement. It is designed to attract attention and generate leads. Contact us for more details.

## WANTED

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BARBARIC ART GALLERY. We offer a wide range of art galleries and exhibitions. Visit our website for more information.

## QUICK CROSSWORD No. 4,650

ACROSS: 1. About to happen (11). 2. Long established (5). 3. Feeling anger or outrage (5). 4. Hostilities (11). 5. Haggard (5). 6. The place! (5). 7. Something bought cheaply (7). 8. Part of Yorkshire (5). 9. Moneylender (5). 10. Screen behind altar (7). 11. Frequently (5). 12. Aneurin (5). 13. Fit to place (5). 14. The reader (5).

## Doonesbury

BY GARRY TRUDEAU. A series of comic strips featuring the Doonesbury family. Visit our website for more information.

## Steve Bell

THIS IS BBC RADIO. A series of comic strips featuring Steve Bell. Visit our website for more information.

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LONDON HOTELS. We offer a wide range of London hotel options. Contact us for more information.

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WINTER SPORTS. We offer a wide range of overland travel options. Contact us for more information.

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THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL. We offer a wide range of UK holiday options. Contact us for more information.

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PAINTING IN ST IVES. We offer a wide range of activity holiday options. Contact us for more information.

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COUNTRY LOVERS RETREAT. We offer a wide range of self-catering UK options. Contact us for more information.

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## OVERSEAS TRAVEL

You are advised that when booking flights to Greece you must allow for the Greek Civil Aviation Authority's failure to comply with these regulations could result in your being refused admission into Greece or being asked to pay the full scheduled air fare for the return journey.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Any newspaper cannot afford to publish the names of those who have been refused admission into Greece or being asked to pay the full scheduled air fare for the return journey.

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# House of Fraser backs takeover bid

present shareholding and any additional shares acquired under the takeover offer—a statement that is likely to dissuade the highest bidder from entering the fray.

Already, the Selfridges stores group Sears Holdings, has ruled itself out.

The Fayed brothers are offering 400p a share in cash for the shares they do not already own, compared with the stock market peak of 344p touched last week. The obvious change is certain to take a close look at dealings in the shares in the run-up to the takeover bid following a strong gain in the share price last week.

The terms being offered are 100p more than the Al Fayed family paid Lorrho for their initial stake last year and compare with the 150p offered by Lorrho in January 1981.

Financial Notebook, page 20; Shopping for Harrods, page 21

It is that confidence which appears to have enraged the rebels. They have made it clear that they are more than capable enough to withstand as Mr. Jenkin's arrogant approach.

They have already rebelled over his proposals to abolish the Greater London Council and its sister metropolitan councils; his proposals to cap the rates of recalcitrant Tory councils as well as the rebel Labour councils; and his efforts to lay down firm rules for the spending plans of all local authorities, irrespective of their prudence or lack of it.

from Paul Johnson in Belfast.

The defences of police stations in Northern Ireland are to be reviewed after last Thursday's IRA mortar attack on the Royal Ulster Constabulary buildings in Newry in which nine officers died.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Northern Ireland Secretary said yesterday that while the risks were high, the province's security forces were understood, no building could be made impregnable.

He told the Commons, he had approved a spending programme for police buildings of between £20 million and £25 million over the next three years, including a new station planned for Newry.

"We shall now look carefully and urgently at possible further physical measures for the protection of buildings, and at all the procedures designed to prevent an attack of this kind," he said.

The Government had been

**BATHING IN SPOTLIGHT:** The London Phoenix, the world's first catamaran fireboat passing Westminster yesterday on its way to begin service with the GLC London Fire Brigade. Picture by Garry Weaser

a political settlement would continue, security remained paramount.

Mr Ken Maginnis, Official Unionist MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone, said that any plan to "publicise" the IRA "should be proscribed. Mr Hurd would not be drawn."

The final three victims of the mortar attack at Convent were killed yesterday at Convent, St Nicholas RC Church, Carrickfergus, County Antrim; Constable Dennis Price at St Bernards, Glengormery, County Antrim, and Constable Sean O'Connell, aged 39, a Police Constable, at St Marks, Parish Church, Newtownards, County Down.

Continued from page one

the pit deputies union, Nacods.

Mr Walker declared that the deal would be applied in the coal fields in full. But he did not wholly repudiate the proposition made by a Nacods official that it would be almost impossible to implement the agreement until the NUM participated in the agreement.

Mr Walker's statement was heard in a surprising atmosphere of calm during a lengthy question and answer period.

It was clear that Tory MPs had been warned not to gloat about the defeat of Mr Scargill and his followers.

The Tory MPs obeyed to a

In Canberra, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr Bob Hawke, with whom Mr Lange is having a new working relationship, announced yesterday that the next Anzus council meeting, due on July, had been postponed indefinitely.

"I think you'd have to say that insofar as Anzus was a trilateral relationship... there is a validity in saying that it is operative now," he told a press conference.

Mr Lange, also New Zealand's Foreign Minister, would have met his sternest critic, the American Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, at the meeting.

The central figure in the conflict is now Mr Hawke, who has to satisfy his leftwing that he is not leaning too far towards the Americans. Elements of the same leftwing gave a decidedly hostile reception yesterday to two American warships arriving in Sydney harbor.

But Mr Lange, returning home via Geneva, where he is

Tomorrow its action will also hit schools in Solihull, which earlier obtained an injunction to prevent the NAS/UWT calling out members there without the union's permission. The union, which has now complied with the High Court order, will stage a half-day strike there next week. The National Union of Teachers is already taking disruptive action in the schools of the county.

Solihull moved back into the front-line yesterday by telling its 1,900 teachers that their pay will be docked by £2 each time they refuse to cover a lesson for an absent colleague.

The county is preserving its position on imposing similar penalties for other forms of industrial action.

Some senior MPs with experience of the workings of the security and intelligence services are now convinced that the continuing debate on the guidelines under which the authorities operate means that the Government will have to concede the principle of a security committee, composed of senior Privy Counsellors, who could make periodic checks on the working of the system.

• The Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin, was accused last night of keeping files listing the personal, financial and matrimonial details of Labour councillors for use in the Government's political campaign against them.

• Mr Harriet Harman, Labour MP for Peckham, tabled a question asking whether Mr Jenkin's department had received information from councillors, using civil servants, special branch officers or the security service, M15.

• One former minister familiar with the operation of the Special Branch and M15 said last night he believed it was highly unlikely that the organisations would participate in the collection of such information on an overtly political basis.

[illegible][illegible]

Torrey	9.6			Sunny
Kilmorye	7.8			Sunny
Pearse	7.0			Sunny
Fairweather	6.0			Sunny
GURNEY	5.1	.62	11	Sunny

<b>WEST COAST</b>				
Tide of Solihy	7.8	.13	10	Hail
Penryn	7.1		11	Snowy
Dunmole	6.3	.05	9	Snowy
Tenby	6.3		9	Sunny
Mylarth Bay	5.9		8	Sunny
Swansea	5.2		8	Sunny
St. Austell	1.2	.24	3	Cloudy
Carnarvon	1.2	.24	3	Cloudy
Douglas	4.8	.14	9	Snowy rain

<b>SCOTLAND</b>				
Ardnamurchan	0.5	.47	6	Showers
Prestwick	0.1	.18	6	Showers
Glasgow	0.1	.18	6	Rain or snow
Trine	0.4	.03	6	Showers
Liverpool	0.1	.17	6	Rain
Aberdeen	0.1	.17	6	Rain
Whidbey	0.1	.17	6	Rain
Wick	0.2	.37	7	Rain
Edinburgh	0.3	.18	8	Showers
NEWCASTLE	1.4	.15	8	46 Showers

### SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (in cm)	State of Snow	Wind
Cross-Mountain	40	Hard	Fair
Great Shilling	40	Hard	Fair
Flaine	30-330	Good	Snow
Lower slopes	sticky but good		

  
[illegible][illegible]

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Printed and published by Guardian Newspapers Limited at 119 Farringdon Road, London EC1R 3ER, and at 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR, for and on behalf of the Guardian and Manchester Evening News Public Limited Company. 43,075. Tuesday, 1 March 5, 1985. Registered as a newspaper.